



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## ANNUAL MEETING, APRIL, 1910

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 14th instant, at three o'clock, P. M.; the PRESIDENT in the chair.

The record of the March meeting was read and approved; and the Librarian submitted the usual monthly report of donors.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, the Cabinet-Keeper reported the acceptance by Harold Murdock, of Brookline, of his election as a Resident Member of the Society.

The Editor announced the gift to the Society by Mr. SHAW of important manuscripts and broadsides of the colonial and revolutionary periods of Massachusetts history. These manuscripts and like material will form the nucleus of the "Samuel Phillips Savage Papers."

The Recording Secretary, by request of Bishop LAWRENCE, who was compelled to be absent, presented to the Society a large photograph of the portrait of Dr. Samuel A. Green, painted in 1894 by Frederic P. Vinton, in the Groton Public Library. In behalf of Mr. BOLTON, he also presented a photograph — taken in 1849 from a daguerreotype — of Dr. Green at the age of nineteen.

In the absence of Mr. MERRIMAN, the Senior Member-at-Large of the Council, the report was read by Mr. Bigelow, as follows:

## REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

Since the last Annual Meeting the following changes have taken place in the membership of the Society:

## Deaths:

*Resident Members.*

Edward Everett Hale . . . . .	June 10, 1909.
John Noble . . . . .	June 10, 1909.
Theodore Ayrault Dodge . . . . .	Oct. 26, 1909.
Charles Gross . . . . .	Dec. 3, 1909.
William Everett . . . . .	Feb. 16, 1910.

*Honorary Member.*

Henry Charles Lea . . . . . Oct. 24, 1909.

*Corresponding Member.*

George Park Fisher . . . . . Dec. 20, 1909.

## Terminations by removal from State:

Edward Doubleday Harris . . . . Dec. 8, 1909.

Alexander Agassiz . . . . . Dec. 22, 1909.

## Elections:

*Resident Members.*

William Coolidge Lane . . . . . June 10, 1909.

Samuel Walker McCall . . . . . Jan. 13, 1910.

John Collins Warren . . . . . Feb. 10, 1910.

Harold Murdock . . . . . March 10, 1910.

*Honorary Member.*

Eduard Meyer . . . . . March 10, 1910.

*Corresponding Members.*

Clarence Bloomfield Moore . . . June 10, 1909.

Edward Doubleday Harris . . . Feb. 10, 1910.

In the last year a material change has been made in the library room on the third floor. The number of wooden presses, hardly two being of the same size or shape, which contained a part of the library of American books, has been replaced by steel stacks of the most modern construction, and in such number as to contain all the American library of bound books, and such newspaper files as are subject to call. There is space thus afforded for the growth of the library for some years to come, assuming that the rate of increase be as slow as that which has prevailed for some twenty years. Even at a more rapid rate, there is space to house ten or more years' accumulations. Not only has the appearance of the room improved, but the books are more available to the searcher. In order not to overload the floors, space has been left for students' tables, where the best of light and ventilation is afforded, and where it remains only to introduce some heating apparatus to make it available in winter as well as summer.

During the last year the actual publication has been confined to a volume of Proceedings, which covered the nine meetings of the year, from October, 1908, to June, 1909. More attention was given to original sources of history, and some notable contributions of papers on national history were made. A consolidated index of the contents of the second series of Proceedings, and Dr. Green's volume on John Foster complete the publishing activities for the year. In the coming year it is expected to issue a volume of Proceedings, a volume of Collections, and one or two volumes of the special series, of which the Bradford and Winthrop histories will form the beginning. The reputation of the Society is so largely dependent upon its publishing activities that it will only be wise to continue in this line, and to develop it upon the broadest foundation of historical inquiry and scholarly methods. Using the Proceedings for what is occasional material, the Collections should embody the more important related originals of history. In this direction a number of volumes have been projected and are under way.

The Society is exceedingly rich in its manuscript collections, and it may be said that its chief function is to offer a safe storage of historical papers. It has what are undoubtedly the most important manuscript collections outside of the State archives, collections which are daily becoming of greater value as history. Possessing special facilities for the handling of this material, it should become a great central depository of historical records. Recognizing this, the New England Historic Genealogical Society has deposited here the papers of Major-General Henry Knox, thus enriching the records of the Revolution already in our possession, like the Trumbull, Heath and Pickering papers. It is to be hoped that other acquisitions of this nature will come to us and thus centralize the material for the benefit of investigators.

An impression seems to prevail that the Society is a rich Society, to the extent of having sufficient funds to meet all reasonable demands made upon its services. It would be unfortunate to permit such an opinion to become fixed at the present stage of the Society's development. Its name, its long existence, its valuable series of publications, and the general scholarship and good sense with which it has been conducted, serve as an asset of no mean quality. Reputation, however,

cannot accomplish everything, and it is often costly to live up to a reputation and fulfil the functions required to maintain and to enlarge it. There can be no question that, compared to some other societies of like purpose, the Massachusetts Historical Society has lagged behind, and has been content to live upon its past reputation rather than to point out the paths of progress and continue the leadership which was rightfully its own. In this lagging, arrears of duty have accumulated, and it becomes necessary to wipe them out if the projects based upon its best interests are to be accomplished. These projects require expenditures, which will be heavy when compared to the expenditures of the past. The income of the Society can be fully expended upon useful work, but these very expenditures indicate the greater possibilities of usefulness on the part of the Society, and the need of additional contributions. The necessity for gifts and additions to the funds of the Society is best shown by the use which is made of them. The gifts from generous donors in the past have made possible the great accumulations of valuable material now in the possession of the Society, and the gifts of donors in the future might wisely be directed to the more important purpose of making that material available for the general use of the great company of scholars wherever gathered.

It is generally admitted that the relations of the Society, not only to the outside public but to the scholars, are far from what they should be, and demand a radical improvement. To accumulate and bury was never the intention of the founders of this Society. To collect and to hold rigidly for the use of the Society would be a suicidal act. The book or the manuscript which enters the doors of this Society has been lost to investigators, on the double plea that it was a private society, and that its collections should be held for the use of its members or its own publications. The Society has lost by cultivating such an impression, and, by what is probably an unconscious narrowness of policy, permitting that impression to become general. The peculiar condition which attaches to the books of the Dowse Library, that no volume should ever leave the room in which it is stored, is but a reflection, an exaggerated one, undoubtedly, of what has been the public impression of the policy of the Society. As an article of furniture, and as a memorial to the donor, the Dowse Library is above criticism;

but as an asset of the Society, and as an encouragement to students and scholarship, its utility was destroyed by the very act which glued, as it were, each volume to the space it occupies. Your Council believes in perfect freedom in the use of the Society's accumulations and in giving every facility to those who come to consult them. In this way only can the neglected available qualities be developed and the proper functions of the Society be fulfilled.

The report of the TREASURER, with that of the Auditing Committee, was presented in print, and will be found on page 520.

The LIBRARIAN read his report:

#### REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

During the year there have been added to the Library:

Books . . . . .	671
Pamphlets . . . . .	1,221
Bound volumes of newspapers . . . . .	42
Unbound volumes of newspapers . . . . .	25
Broadsides . . . . .	42
Maps . . . . .	10
Manuscripts . . . . .	1,283
Bound volumes of manuscripts . . . . .	1
In all . . . . .	<u>3295</u>

Of the volumes added 326 have been given, 195 bought, and 193 formed by binding. Of the pamphlets added, 994 have been given, and 227 bought.

From the income of the Savage Fund there have been bought 47 volumes and 16 pamphlets.

From the income of the John Langdon Sibley Fund there have been bought 16 volumes, 6 pamphlets, and 3 broadsides, all relating to Harvard College, and 1 volume of newspaper cuttings of sketches of graduates has been bound; and from that of the Charlotte A. L. Sibley Fund there have been bought 113 volumes, 194 pamphlets, 13 broadsides, and 10 manuscripts; and 86 volumes containing 202 pamphlets have been bound at the charge of the fund.

From the income of the E. B. Bigelow Fund there have been bought 19 volumes and 11 pamphlets; and 13 volumes of

newspapers, and 93 volumes containing 252 pamphlets, have been bound at the charge of the fund.

In the collection of manuscripts there are now 1,245 volumes, 192 unbound volumes, 108 pamphlets with manuscript notes, and 16,493 manuscripts.

Of the books added to the Rebellion department, 10 volumes have been given and 84 bought; and of the pamphlets added, 74 have been given and 98 bought. There are now in the collection 3,323 volumes, 6,337 pamphlets, 507 broadsides, and 111 maps.

Impressions of the bookplate made for the Waterston Library by Mr. Sidney Lawton Smith have been placed in all the books.

An important addition to the manuscripts has been the James Murray Robbins collection containing the papers of James Murray and Thomas Aston Coffin, loyalists, and other papers of the Murray family, given by Archibald Murray Howe, of Cambridge. Among the deposits are the autograph collection made by the late Dr. Jacob Bigelow, by his daughter, Miss Mary A. Bigelow; a large collection of the papers of George Bancroft, by his grandson, Professor Wilder Dwight Bancroft; the papers of Major-General Henry Knox, by the New England Historic Genealogical Society; and the papers of Major-General Jacob Brown, of the War of 1812, by William Allen Hayes, of Boston.

The Library now contains 51,661 volumes, 112,747 pamphlets, and 4,818 broadsides.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL A. GREEN,

*Librarian.*

April 14, 1910.

The CABINET-KEEPER submitted his report :

#### REPORT OF THE CABINET-KEEPER.

The following additions to the Cabinet have been received during the past year :

A lithograph of "Our Heroes and Our Flags," Richmond, Virginia, 1895, showing likenesses of Jefferson Davis and Confederate Generals. Given by Grenville H. Norcross.

A photogravure of William Brewster, by Douglas H. Thomas, Sr. Given by Miss Emma C. Brewster Jones.

One of the silver medals given by General Benjamin F. Butler to his colored soldiers in Virginia, bearing the words, "Distinguished for Courage Campaign before Richmond, 1864." Given by T. W. Higginson.

A life-mask of the late Francis Parkman. Given by J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr.

A lithograph of "Webster addressing the Senate, March 7, 1850," and key to the same. Given by J. Wyeth Coolidge.

An envelope used during the Civil War, bearing the emblem of a skull and cross-bones and "J. D. His Marque." Given by the Estate of Mrs. Asa Gray.

A photogravure of William Blathwayt, used as a frontispiece in the Randolph Papers, Vol. VI. of the Prince Society, engraved from a portrait by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Given by the Prince Society.

A bronze medal struck by Tiffany & Co., New York, to commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary, in 1905, of the founding of the New England Society of New York. Given by that Society.

A steel engraving of Judah Touro, by J. Douglas, New Orleans. Given by William Beer, of New Orleans.

A photogravure of Rev. John T. Kirkland, from a painting by Gilbert Stuart in the possession of Thornton K. Lothrop. Given by the Boston Athenæum.

A photograph of Capt. John Pitman, aged 93, and his wife Phebe (Folger) Pitman, aged 92, of Nantucket, "Tape Weaving." Given by T. C. Pitman.

A medal of General Lafayette, and ten coins. Given by Charles C. Smith.

Half-tone engraving of Theophilus Eaton, first governor of the New Haven Colony. Given by Dr. Francis H. Brown.

A photograph of a portrait of Dr. Samuel A. Green, painted in 1894 by Frederic P. Vinton, in the Groton Public Library. Given by William Lawrence.

Photograph of Dr. Green taken in 1849 at the age of nineteen. Given by Charles K. Bolton.

Respectfully submitted,

GRENVILLE H. NORCROSS,  
*Cabinet-Keeper.*

April 14, 1910.

Professor SUMNER read the report of the Committee appointed to examine the Library and Cabinet:



## REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY AND CABINET.

The Library, in all its departments, and the Cabinet have been most courteously shown to your Committee by Dr. Green and his assistants and by Mr. Norcross. We wish, also, to acknowledge our indebtedness to the valuable report made by Mr. Swift and his colleagues of the Library and Cabinet Committee of last year. Their suggestions form the basis of many of our recommendations, and in particular we are in hearty accord with the policy of progressive yet conservative expansion of the usefulness of the Society which is urged in the closing paragraph of their report.

With respect to the arrangement and security of our valuable collection of books and pamphlets your Committee is glad to announce that very important improvements have been accomplished during the past year. The large room over the Dowse Library has been equipped with modern steel shelving, and a considerable collection of the books in most frequent use has been conveniently installed there. Abundant space is also afforded for work-tables for those who may need to make use of the volumes in this room. Another very material improvement has been accomplished in the arrangement of the Society's large collection of pamphlets and old periodicals on the steel shelves of the rooms recently relinquished by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Committee finds the pamphlets well and conveniently housed, and the general neatness and order of these storage rooms is most satisfactory. With the exception of a collection of government publications still occupying wooden cases in one of the basement rooms, the Committee is glad to report that all the books and pamphlets of the Society are now conveniently arranged on modern fire-proof shelving. By way of additional security, however, particularly in the basement room aforesaid, where even a small fire might, through smoke, do great damage to the general contents of the building, your Committee is of opinion that two or three hand fire extinguishers should be purchased and kept in places convenient for emergency use.

The preservation of valuable books is unfortunately not completely assured even after danger from fire and from dampness is excluded. In our extremely dry atmosphere, made still

drier by the high temperature artificially maintained, the deterioration of leather bindings is exceptionally rapid. Your Committee has found not a few of the backs of the finely bound MSS. and books in the Waterston and Dowse collections already cracked, and most of the remainder in a condition to crack almost as soon as the volumes are opened. We feel that it is extremely important that no time should be lost in having these bindings treated by an expert in one of the renovating processes now in use. If this is done immediately, it will probably still be practicable in most cases to restore the full strength and durability of the leather.

Besides caring for the security and convenient arrangement of its collections, good library management demands the prompt rejection and disposal of useless duplicates and of such books and pamphlets as are not germane to the interests and purposes for which the collection is maintained. In a library formed like ours, very largely through gifts in bulk, such extraneous matter tends to accumulate with great rapidity. These accumulations, not worthy of a place on the shelves of the library and ordinarily heaped up on its floors or stored away in the basement, form a useless incumbrance, diminishing the orderliness and convenience of the rooms and very materially increasing the dangers from fire. Some progress has recently been made in disposing of matter of this kind, as recommended by the Library Committee of last year, but much still remains to be done. We recommend that lists be prepared by the Librarian's assistants of such duplicates or extraneous matter as may be of special value, and in particular of duplicate copies of early newspapers and pamphlets, together with lists of such missing numbers of newspapers and periodicals as may be needed to complete important files in our collection, and that copies of both lists be circulated, with a view to the negotiation of exchanges, among the leading libraries and historical societies of the country. As for those duplicates and other superfluous accumulations which possess small money value or none at all, we agree with the Committee of last year in recommending that they be sold, given, or thrown away, as may prove practicable, with the least possible delay; and inasmuch as a decision as to what is, or is not, of value for the purposes of the Society is sometimes a rather difficult matter, we suggest that the whole

subject be referred to the special committee to be mentioned below.

What we have said thus far concerns mainly the security and arrangement of the library as a repository of historical material, but, in addition to the duty of preserving our collections, your Committee assumes that it is the purpose of the Society that its library and rooms should afford adequate opportunities of research to the historical investigator, by providing him with the usual facilities for his work, and should also serve as a centre of historical studies and historical scholarship in the community. We believe that these important ends are at present far less adequately attained than is desirable or than the means and opportunities of the Society fully warrant.

One of the first things which impressed the Committee in its survey of the library is the absence of a proper reading-room. The only available working place offered to the investigator who desires to consult manuscripts or other material in the Society's collections appears to be a seat at an overloaded table in the Librarian's room, facing a glaring light and incommoded by the conversation and other interruptions unavoidable in an administrative office. If he wishes to consult current historical periodicals, he will find practically none of them, and if he wishes to make use of atlases or books of reference he will find but few, and most of those entirely out of date. The Society has hitherto depended for the increase of its library almost wholly upon the liberality of members and upon gifts from outsiders who possess curious or historical material worthy of preservation. There have never been to any extent systematic purchases calculated to procure the books of reference necessary to the worker. The gazetteer on our shelves was published in 1862. The latest atlas is a general atlas published in 1876; both were good authorities in their day, but have long since been superseded. Until recently there was no general history of modern times in which the ordinary dates of events and names of rulers could be found. There is even now no good encyclopædia on our shelves.

In addition to the need of an adequate collection of works of reference, of the leading modern historical authorities, and of periodical publications, we feel that there is another im-

portant department in which special efforts are needed to bring our library to a proper standard of usefulness. While the Society has entered into exchange relations with leading historical societies in other parts of this country, but little systematic effort seems to have been made to establish such relations with similar organizations abroad, more especially in England. These societies have, however, in many cases shown great activity and scholarship in publishing material useful to an understanding of American history. Occupying the position it does, it seems probable that our Society could obtain whatever it may desire of current publications of this character by way of exchange and in regular procedure, but those already some years in print would probably have to be obtained, as heretofore, by purchase. Our library contains, for example, a partial set of the publications of the Hakluyt Society and the Camden Society, both of them secured by purchase, at long intervals of time; but since the Camden Society was merged into the Royal Historical Society, the acquisition of its publications has not been continued. Two or three volumes of the Naval Record Society, the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, and a partial set of "Archæologia" comprise what the Society holds of this great mass of valuable publications. The English, French, German and Dutch governments have been printing their records, some of which relate to the United States, and all of which would naturally be looked for in a well-equipped historical library. Some effort is being made to repair our deficiencies, but your Committee recognizes that it will be long before the Society can be congratulated upon any strength in this department. We believe, however, that it would be of distinct advantage to the Society to enter into close relations with historical bodies abroad.

In conclusion, your Committee considers that the time has come when the Society should appropriate and expend a reasonable sum in remedying the deficiencies mentioned in this report and for the general improvement of the library, and that hereafter a stated amount should be expended annually in continuing this improvement. Moreover, since there is in Boston no place in which a good collection of the more important historical periodicals can be consulted, excepting the overcrowded and ill-ventilated Newspaper and Peri-

odical Room of the Public Library, we urge that for the ordinary convenience of members, as well as for the needs of special investigators, the Society establish and maintain, on one of the two lower floors of its building, a reading room, equipped with suitable desks and tables and provided, in addition to the more important works of reference, with current numbers of the leading historical reviews and periodicals, American and foreign.

Should the foregoing recommendations toward extending the usefulness of the Library be adopted, there would obviously be imposed upon some one a considerable burden of new work—far more than we should think it proper to suggest as an addition to the Librarian's present duties.

We would recommend, therefore, the creation of a Library Committee consisting of three members, to be appointed by the President and to have general charge, subject to the ratification of the Council, of planning the new arrangements, of drawing up lists of books and periodicals for purchase or exchange, of providing suitable furniture and equipment, and of carrying out the other recommendations of this Report. In the selection of this committee we beg to suggest that the interests, respectively, of local history, of American history, and of foreign and general historical literature ought severally to be considered.

With regard to the Cabinet the Committee again notes the overcrowded condition often mentioned in former reports, but having no new recommendations of importance to make, and having given so much time to what seems to us the more important matter of the improvement of our library facilities, we merely call attention once more, as worthy of the consideration of the Council, to the suggestions for enlargement by building out an additional room, or an addition to the present room, to be lighted from above; for a summer exhibition of the more interesting pictures and relics in the large room on the lower floor; for the election to our membership and appointment as Curator of Coins, under the general supervision of the Cabinet-Keeper, of some expert on coins, in particular on American issues, who shall seem in other respects also well qualified for membership in the Society. The suggestion that a certain number of foreign coins in our collection might properly be dis-

posed of, either by exchange for new American varieties or by sale, may well await the appointment of such an expert curator, since an accurate estimate of the market value of these objects is a matter of considerable difficulty.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN OSBORNE SUMNER,	} <i>Committee.</i>
EPHRAIM EMERTON,	
M. A. DEWOLFE HOWE	

Mr. DAVIS, for the Committee to nominate Officers, for the ensuing year, reported as follows, and a ballot being taken the persons named were elected :

*For President.*

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

*For Vice-Presidents.*

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

JAMES FORD RHODES.

*For Recording Secretary.*

EDWARD STANWOOD.

*For Corresponding Secretary.*

HENRY WILLIAMSON HAYNES.

*For Treasurer.*

ARTHUR LORD.

*For Librarian.*

SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.

*For Cabinet-Keeper.*

GRENVILLE HOWLAND NORCROSS.

*For Members-at-Large of the Council.*

JOHN DAVIS LONG.

EDWIN DOAK MEAD.

WALDO LINCOLN.

WILLIAM ROSCOE LIVERMORE.

FREDERIC WINTHROP.

The expediency of so amending the By-Laws of the Society as to make the Editor a member *ex-officio* of the Council was raised and discussed ; and upon motion, was referred to a

committee composed of Messrs. C. C. Smith, W. Warren and Thayer, to report.

The PRESIDENT then read the following paper:

FROM THOREAU TO CONFUCIUS, VIA ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

Sixteen years ago I had occasion to refer to John Winthrop and his connection with early Massachusetts, in a paper I then read before the Society.<sup>1</sup> In doing so, I made use of this quotation: "The virtues of a superior man are like the wind; the virtues of a common man are like the grass; the grass, when the wind passes over it, bends." I had come across it in reading one of Thoreau's volumes; and, struck by its mystic, Eastern turn, I now applied it to Governor Winthrop. In thus making use of what impressed me as a novel as well as striking figure of speech, I merely put it in quotation marks, omitting any reference to the book in which I had seen it. The so doing afterwards cost me both time and trouble; for my only recollection was that I had found it somewhere in Thoreau. But Thoreau's writings are, in every sense of the term, somewhat scattering; they also fill a considerable number of volumes.

This was in 1894. Thirteen years later I was asked to deliver an address before the Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, on the observance by it of the Centennial of the birth of General Robert E. Lee. Incidentally, let me observe that the circumstances connected with my delivery of that address are referred to in yet another paper, also to be found in the printed Proceedings<sup>2</sup> of the Society.

When preparing the Lee centennial address, the quotation I had years before used in connection with Governor Winthrop recurred to me. In view of General Lee's great moral influence with his people, it seemed equally applicable to him; and its harmony with the spirit of the occasion in which I was to take part, was apparent. I therefore again made use of it; and on this occasion I made use of it not only once, but twice. It served as a key-note on the first page of my address; and I repeated it at the close, in way of a benediction.

As I have said, when I used the quotation first, in 1894, I made no note of the source whence I drew. When I next

<sup>1</sup> 2 Proc. VIII. 409.

<sup>2</sup> 2 Proc. XX. 551-556.

used it, I simply took it from my own earlier production, giving it no further thought. I vaguely associated my borrowed figure of rhetoric with Thoreau; but had no idea where Thoreau found it, though I suspected Emerson. It is Emersonian. It moves with his rhythm, and his spirit pervades it.

My surprise was great, therefore, when, among a number of letters which came to me shortly after, in connection with the Lexington occasion, I one day received the following:

ABINGDON, VA., Feb. 1, 1907.

DEAR SIR, — Being a scholar, I feel sure, you will not be offended at my addressing you this note.

Prof. Hogue, of Washington and Lee University, gives an account of your address there in the current number of "The Christian Observer." He says, "He closed with this quotation from 'a disciple of Emerson'": then follows the quotation about the relation of the superior man to the inferior like the wind and the grass, when the wind blows the grass bends.

Now this idea in almost the exact form given is found in "The Analects of Confucius." Of course I do not know whether Prof. Hogue quoted you correctly; but I do know that if through inadvertence you have made a mistake you do not wish to continue it. . . .

Hoping you will pardon me for my seeming impertinence in this letter, I am, Sir, with great respect, Faithfully yours,

R. V. LANCASTER.

More than a good deal taken aback by this disclosure of unconscious erudition, I at once wrote to Mr. Lancaster, frankly expressing my surprise at the information given me, and stating my own surmise that the quotation, if it had not actually originated with Thoreau, went back, at furthest, only to Emerson. I then expressed the curiosity I felt to know more of it. In due course of mail I received a second letter from the same source as the first, from which I extract the following:

Your cordial letter of the 4th inst. has just come to hand. I thank you for it, and for the copy of the Address, which will arrive later.

I am now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at this place; and, fifteen years ago, was a Missionary to China. I have read the "Analects of Confucius" in the original. The copy usually studied by us containing Dr. Legge's translation and notes is a costly book, and I never owned one. The "Analects" do not treat of any subject consecutively, but in the method of arrangement would remind one of the "Book of



Proverbs" or the "Thoughts of Pascal." About the time of my retirement from work in China I used large pains in preparing a lecture on the teachings of Confucius as found in the *Analects*. In that lecture, which was never published but which is now before me, the quotation stands in the following connection: A certain ruler asks: "What do you say to killing the unprincipled for the good of the principled?" Confucius replied: "Sir, in carrying on your government why should you use killing at all? Let your evinced desires be for what is good, and the people will be good. . . . The relation between superiors and inferiors is like that between the wind and the grass, when the wind blows, the grass must bend.

And again the Master said: "He who exercises government by means of his virtue, may be compared to the North Polar star, which keeps its place and all the stars turn toward it."

There are dozens and dozens of striking sentiments throughout, e. g. "Learning without thought is labor lost — thought without learning is perilous." Of a certain one he said: "That man knew well how to maintain friendly intercourse — the acquaintance might be long but he showed the same respect as at the first."

While this is not answering your request for a reference to chapter and verse, I hope it will show that I speak from the point of view of having learned.

I feel that students would be greatly interested in this mine of Oriental wisdom, but a parson in a small town is hardly the one to tell them so.

My curiosity was now thoroughly aroused, and I at once set to work to find out where, in Thoreau's writings, — for in my recollection the quotation was inseparably associated with Thoreau, — the extract from Confucius could be found. The search, it goes without saying, was somewhat in the nature of the proverbial looking for needle in hay-stack. I utterly failed to find any trace of what I looked for. At that time (1907) the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. was bringing out a definitive edition of Thoreau's works, in twenty volumes; and I went so far as to go to its office, there meeting Mr. Garrison and Mr. F. H. Allen, the editor of the new edition. I asked them if they could aid me. Neither Mr. Garrison nor Mr. Allen had any recollection of such a quotation or figure of speech in Thoreau; nor, for that matter, anywhere else. Not a suggestion even was forthcoming from either.

Time passed, and I had despaired of ever locating my elusive quotation. Yet in the nature of a puzzle unsolved, it perpet-

ually recurred to me; and, several times, I took down some volume of Thoreau, turning over its pages, in vain search for that I never found.

I had given the thing up as hopeless—a game not worth the candle—when, on the afternoon of the 21st January of this year, I took a local train on the Fitchburg road for Lincoln where I live. The car chanced to be somewhat crowded,—fortunately, as it turned out, for me; but I presently found our associate Mr. F. B. Sanborn occupying an entire seat, on his way also to his home in Concord, the town adjoining Lincoln; so I imposed my company on him. In the course of a somewhat animated conversation, drifting aimlessly from one topic to another, we got upon Emerson's early diary, now in course of publication, and from that naturally passed on to Thoreau; and, it then occurring to me, I mentioned my long sought for quotation. Mr. Sanborn is, as we all know, a sort of walking cyclopædia of odds-and-ends of miscellaneous information; and he now proceeded to justify his reputation in that respect, at once telling me that I would find what I sought at the close of a chapter in Thoreau's "Walden," and that Thoreau there stated that the quotation was from a Chinese philosopher, mentioning no name. On getting home, I at once turned to my copy of "Walden," and there, sure enough, at the close of chapter VIII., I ran my quarry to earth. Still, Mr. Sanborn was in error!<sup>1</sup> Thoreau had not in any way indicated the source whence he drew, merely giving his quotation, duly marked as such, in the following shape:

You who govern public affairs, what need have you to employ punishments? Love virtue and the people will be virtuous. The virtues of a superior man are like the wind; the virtues of a common man are like the grass; the grass, when the wind passes over it, bends.

Meanwhile, it so chanced, that, shortly before, I had seen an English publication advertised, entitled "The Sayings of Confucius." A copy of this I had procured; and in it on examination I was now fortunate enough to find my quotation in two different places.<sup>2</sup> It there appears in the following form:

<sup>1</sup> Nation, May 12, 1910, 481.

<sup>2</sup> The Wisdom of the East Series, edited by L. Cranmer Byng and Dr. S. A. Kapadia. John Murray: London, 1907, 32, 42.

Chi 'Kans Tzu questioned Confucius on a point of government, saying: Ought not I to cut off the lawless in order to establish law and order? What do you think? — Confucius replied: Sir, what need is there of the death penalty in your system of government? If you showed a sincere desire to be good, your people would likewise be good. The virtue of the prince is like unto wind; that of the people, like unto grass. For it is the nature of grass to bend when the wind blows upon it.

I presume I stand not alone among the members of the Society in having, on more than one occasion in life, lost sleep over the effort to locate some quotation which had stuck, so to speak, in memory's crop; and in the locating of which not Bartlett, nor Harbottle, nor Walsh, nor King, nor any other collector of such, afforded assistance or supplied a clue. These, my fellows, will sympathize in the relief I experienced when what had so long eluded search at last was found. My first gleam of light had none the less come from an unexpected quarter; for I hold it to have been a most curious coincidence that a poetical figure of speech, found in Thoreau's works and assumed to be taken from those of Emerson, should be correctly placed by a modest Presbyterian clergyman, living in an obscure village nestled in the Virginian Alleghanies,<sup>1</sup> as attributable to Confucius, of whose writings in their original tongue that clergyman had long years before been a student in China. The thing, in my opinion, deserves a place among the *Curiosities of Literature*; and I take the present occasion for giving it one in the Proceedings of this Society.

Mr. CHANNING presented the following paper:

#### THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

William Knox once declared that what the Americans disliked was paying taxes. It is true that they disliked paying taxes, but the taxes which they most disliked paying were those that threatened their economic life, proceeded from an assemblage which they did not regard as representing them or their interests, and were collected in a harsh and unjustifiable manner. For a century and more acts of Parliament regulating colonial trade had been on the British statute book, ever

<sup>1</sup> Abingdon, a place of some thirteen hundred inhabitants, is the county seat of Washington County, on the Tennessee line, in extreme, southwestern Virginia.

since the memorable ordinance of Puritan days and the Navigation Act of 1660. The colonists had never troubled themselves about the constitutionality of these enactments; they had not disputed the legality of the law of 1672, laying a penny duty on tobacco exported from the plantations and requiring bonds that compelled the landing of enumerated goods within the empire; even the passage of the Sugar Act of 1733 had not aroused doubts as to the legislative supremacy of Parliament, or as to the compatibility of that supremacy with the personal freedom of American colonists. They had never paid taxes, to speak of, under any of those laws because they had never been enforced.

With the closing years of the French and Indian War, a change began slowly to come in the attitude of the British government toward the colonists and over the minds of the colonists toward the government of the mother country. William Pitt, seeing that the colonists were trading with the enemies of the empire, directed the governors to enforce the laws, especially that of 1733 which levied a duty of six pence a gallon upon molasses imported from the French or Spanish West Indies. At the very end of the war the ministry then in power decided to keep a military establishment of ten thousand soldiers in America and to compel the Americans to pay as much as possible of the expense of maintaining this force. At the same time it was discovered that the collection of the customs revenue in America cost four times as much as it brought in. Plainly, there was need of reorganization.

The task of working out the details of the new policy fell to George Grenville. With the help of his technical advisers he invented a system of bonds and certificates which would render more difficult the career of the colonist who presumed to trade contrary to parliamentary sanction. He strengthened the colonial customs organization by improving the personnel and by utilizing the services of naval officers in enforcing the navigation acts and revenue laws and regulations. He carried through Parliament bills for raising a revenue from customs collected in the colonies; among others one of three pence on every gallon of foreign molasses. In the modification of the system in 1766 following the stamp resistance in America, these duties were either removed or modified, but a residuum

remained in the shape of a penny duty on all molasses, British as well as foreign, and an impost of seven pounds on each ton of Madeira wine,<sup>1</sup> — containing 252 gallons, — and all the administrative features of the act of 1764 were retained. The penny duty on all molasses imported into the northern colonies was distinctly a revenue measure, and marks the definite departure from the old system of levying duties only for purposes of regulating commerce.

The next year, 1767, Parliament again recurred to the task of obtaining a revenue in America, this time to be used for the payment of civil salaries and, if there was any balance remaining, for military expenses. Several acts were passed, all under the generative influence of Charles Townshend. One of these levied duties on English manufactured commodities to be paid at the time of importation into the colony, and on one foreign produced commodity, namely, tea. The other Townshend acts were more especially designed to bring about a reorganization of the American customs service and to provide the machinery necessary for the enforcement of the colonial system. The Townshend duties, with the exception of the tax on tea, were repealed by Parliament in 1770 upon motion of Lord North, who declared that they were preposterous and uncommercial. Here, again, as in the legislation of 1766, there was a residuum of all those portions of the laws which related to the administration of the system. The laws were now enforced, the taxes were paid, the colonists objected; they grew riotous, authority and force were exacted to compel them to submission; then they resorted to that favorite weapon of Revolutionary times, the boycott, and by the American Association brought about a practical cessation of trade with Great Britain. The greatest contributory cause in forcing this change in the imperial fabric was the establishment of the American Board of Commissioners of the Customs, — this one of the Townshend acts may, indeed, be regarded as the direct cause of the separation of the British empire into two parts.

The king appointed five commissioners and directed them to establish their headquarters at Boston. The first named in the commission was Henry Hulton. At the time of his

<sup>1</sup> This duty was laid to discourage the use of Madeira wine in favor of Spanish and Portuguese wines imported through England, upon which the duty was only ten shillings a ton.

appointment he was one of the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Customs at London. Questions dealing with America had been in his especial charge, and he was appointed partly on account of his knowledge of American affairs, but more particularly, probably, on account of his knowledge of the rules and regulations of the British customs service. He seems to have been an efficient, unobtrusive man. The second member of the commission was John Temple. He was a native of Massachusetts, but belonged to the distinguished family of that name in England which was connected with William Pitt and George Grenville. Temple married the daughter of James Bowdoin, one of the richest and most influential men in the province, and some time later succeeded to the family baronetcy, becoming Sir John Temple. He had been surveyor general of the northern department since 1760, and had greatly improved the customs service. He possessed a seventeenth century temper, and a lack of tact in dealing with men which takes one back to the first surveyor general, Edward Randolph. Temple was on very bad terms with Governor Bernard, whom he had accused of the unlawful conversion of the king's money by means of collusion with the collector of customs at Salem, one Cockle. Bernard himself had powerful friends in England, his wife being cousin of Lord Barrington who "lived on terms of intimacy," to use his own words, with Shelburne and Hillsborough, who occupied the position of colonial secretary in alternation. He himself was Secretary at War during most of the years under review. As might be surmised, Temple and Bernard lost no effort to weaken one another's position through their English connections, Bernard accusing Temple, not only of injustice to himself, but of opposing the appointment of the new customs board for financial reasons. The third member of the commission was William Burch, of whom the books and manuscripts are persistently silent. He was an Englishman, and that is about all that is known of him, but the characterization of him and Hulton by a contemporary writer as "little, tricking, pert, office-clerks" is not justified by the career of the commission. The fourth commissioner was Charles Paxton. He had been surveyor of the customs at Boston and had fallen out with Temple, his superior, for the moment, who had informed him in writing that he desired to have no more intimacy with him. In this case, too, as between Temple and Bernard,

there were counter accusations of financial irregularities. Paxton, by his vigor, had aroused the enmity of many persons at Boston; so much so, indeed, that Bernard feared for his personal safety. He had gone to England in the autumn of 1766 and had advised the government as to the new arrangements. The fifth commissioner was John Robinson. He had been collector at Newport, and had also been charged by Temple with financial irregularity. He too had been zealous in the discharge of his office and had thereby won the dislike of the people.

The ship bearing Hulton, Burch, Paxton, and a group of newly appointed subordinates, anchored in Boston Harbor, November 4 or 5, 1767. They landed on the 5th, and were met on the wharf by a procession of Guy Fawkes celebrants carrying effigies of the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender. On the Devil's breast was a large placard bearing the name "Charles" in honor of the returning Paxton. As the party proceeded from the waterside into the town, the procession likewise advanced. Whenever Paxton stopped to greet a friend, the procession likewise stopped, the effigies turning around and facing him conspicuously. The Board held its first meeting on November 18 at "Mr. Deblois's great Room in Hanover-Street." It was at once apparent that Temple was in a minority of one. The majority refused to confirm his appointees, even temporarily, and suspended Mr. Fisher, whom he had put in the charge of the custom house at Salem in Cockle's place. They then set about making a new set of regulations for the service and generally reorganizing it. Temple agreed to some of their doings, but vigorously dissented from others. Nevertheless, they affixed his name to the official orders and letters adopted by the Board, much to his discontent. Both parties now wrote to England. Temple's friends were still in power, and the Lords of the Treasury directed the Board to reinstate Mr. Fisher, to confirm the other officers, and to bear in mind that their Board had been established, not merely for the prosecution of illicit traders, but also for the security of honest merchants.

The enforcement of the laws now went vigorously forward to the accompaniment of riots, boycotts, and ill-treatment of those merchants who ventured to oppose the orders of popular committees. Bernard, at Boston, fomented the trouble by

persistently writing to his superiors in England that he could not protect the Commissioners in the discharge of their functions. He informed them that he could not protect them, and declared that troops would be necessary; but he refused to ask for them. Instead he endeavored to induce the Council to join with him in making this request, but led by Bowdoin, they steadily refused. After the Liberty riot, the Commissioners, except Temple, repaired on board the *Romney* man-of-war, which lay at anchor in the stream, and later took up their quarters at Castle William. Temple refused to join them in their flight, declaring that they were not in danger within the town. The soldiers were sent, the first two regiments arriving in November, 1767. In 1769 more pacific counsels prevailed in England. We find Barrington writing to Bernard that the king desired "America should become quiet, that no dispute should arise between the mother Country and its Colonies, or between Governors and their Assemblies."<sup>1</sup> Bernard was authorized to return home, but Temple was also removed from office. It was suggested that the soldiers might be taken from Boston, but Bernard and Hutchinson, his successor, advised against it. As a part of the general scheme of conciliation, Lord North moved the repeal of that part of the Townshend duty act which laid a tax on English manufactured goods; but the three-penny duty on tea was retained.

The vivifying of the American customs service was equivalent to the enactment of the restrictive provisions of all the navigation laws and to laying new duties on wines, molasses, sugars, coffee, and indigo upon importation into the colonies and to making the export duties on tobacco, indigo, and other staples more effective. Since 1660, when the plan of restricting the exploitation of colonial staples to Great Britain was adopted on the motion of Sir George Downing, one staple after another had been added to the list of enumerated goods until they now included tobacco, cotton wool, indigo, fustick or other dyeing woods, molasses, hemp, copper ore, furs, naval stores, masts and spars, rice, whale-fins, hides and skins, and pot and pearl ashes. When any of these goods were laden on board any vessel, the master must give bond with one surety that they should be landed in some British colony

<sup>1</sup> Bernard Manuscripts, in Harvard University Library.



or in Great Britain, except that rice and sugar might be exported to the southward of Cape Finisterre and to foreign plantations in America. Before sailing, he secured a certificate that the bonds had been given and every package in the vessel's cargo must be entered on the cocket. If he had any rum on board the boat, a bond must be given not to land any of it on the Isle of Man and a certificate must be obtained for that also. On the principal enumerated articles that were exported from one colony to another, duties must be paid of which the tobacco duty of one penny per pound and the molasses duty of one penny per gallon were the most important. No non-enumerated goods or any other produce of the British colonies could be laden on board any vessel until a bond was given that the said goods would not be carried to any continental port northward of Cape Finisterre; but lumber, upon bond being given, might be landed in the Madeiras and Western Islands. These bonds were required even in the case of small coasting vessels bound up or down the Hudson or from Maine to Boston. No wool, woollen manufactures or goods made or mixed with wool, or hats or felts produced or manufactured in any of the British plantations in America could be carried by land or water from any of the said plantations to any other under forfeiture of the goods and vessels or carriages, and on the pain of certain penalties. The articles subject to duty on importation were Spanish and Portuguese and all other wines, except French, coming from Great Britain, ten shillings the ton of 252 gallons, wines from Madeira and the Western Islands seven pounds per ton, tea threepence per pound, molasses one penny per gallon, white sugar one pound seven shillings for each one hundred and twelve pounds: other sugars five shillings for each one hundred and twelve pounds, coffee two pounds nineteen shillings ninepence on the same quantity, and indigo, sixpence the pound. On foreign sugar, coffee, and indigo that were stored for re-exportation no duties need be paid. The importation of foreign rum was absolutely prohibited, but no duty was levied on British West India rum. Side by side with the duties levied by act of parliament, imposts were frequently collected in accordance with colonial statute, especially in South Carolina, where eight pounds per ton was levied on all Madeira wine imported into the colony, and a tax of two

shillings per hogshead was collected on all tobacco exported from Virginia. These are the most formidable examples of colonial imposts, but the practice was so frequent that in several colonies there was a colonial customs service existing side by side with the royal customs service.

At the time of its greatest vigor the royal American customs service included five Commissioners with annual salaries of five hundred pounds each; a secretary and register of seizures, receiver general, comptroller general, solicitor general, inspector general of exports and imports and register general, two inspectors general throughout the colonies, and a clerk of the minutes. Their authority extended from Davis Strait to the Cape of Florida and included Bermuda and the Bahamas. They acted under the authority of the Lords of the Treasury in England and were co-ordinate with the English Commissioners of the Customs and not subordinate to them. All the royal customs officials in the colonies were responsible to them. This establishment was quite extensive, including custom houses at least in one port in each colony. The most important customs houses were those at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston; at each of these ports there was a collector, deputy collector, comptroller, naval officer, surveyor and searcher, and sundry land waiters, tide surveyors and clerks. The expense of this service was between eighteen thousand and twenty thousand pounds per annum.<sup>1</sup> The net amount annually collected was something over thirty thousand pounds on the average, or 257,000 pounds in all. The receiver general remitted 83,000 pounds to England. The balance of 174,000 pounds was probably used up in payment of costs of collection.<sup>2</sup>

In 1769 Edes and Gill published at Boston a pamphlet entitled "Observations on Several Acts of Parliament . . . and also on the Conduct of the Officers of the Customs." This was said to have been published by the merchants of Boston. Among other statements in it is the declaration that the costs of collecting, including the charge of men-of-war and cutters to guard the coast, are vastly superior to the revenue that is or could be collected. This statement probably represents

<sup>1</sup> This was in addition to sums derived from fees for clearing and entering vessels and other services at the custom houses. These were fixed by earlier colonial laws that had been adopted until other tables should be prepared.

<sup>2</sup> Chalmers' "American Papers," I. 45.

the facts. In the early years of the decade, when John Temple was still surveyor general of the northern department, a service of revenue vessels was organized. These boats were commanded by naval officers who received deputations authorizing them to make seizures. When Mr. Grenville was looking about him for means to make the American customs service more efficient, he hit upon the idea of commissioning the commanders of the regular vessels of the royal navy as customs officials, and this practice was legalized by Parliament. It is significant of the lack of correlation between the administrative bureaus in England that neither the Treasury Board nor the Lords of the Admiralty notified Temple of this deputization of naval officers, — which led to some friction in America. An amusing incident of this utilization of naval officers in the customs service was the demand of the admiral on the American station for his share of the prize money earned by his subordinates. To Bernard who looked upon a fair share of the value of condemned cargoes as one of the perquisites of his office, Admiral Colville's demands seemed most distressing.

With the organization of the Commission, the service of revenue vessels was greatly increased. Some of them were very small, so that they could penetrate into the creeks and the smallest harbors. As the pay of a lieutenant serving in a sixth-rate vessel in those days was four shillings per diem, the acquisition of prize money was of the greatest moment. It was inevitable, therefore, that these officers would exert themselves to the utmost, and would not always be absolutely impartial in their dealings with colonial importers and shipmasters. One of the reforms of the new regime was the requirement of a cocket upon which must be entered every article on board the ship, and a statement that all regulations had been complied with and duties paid. The possession of a little sugar or keg of rum or any article, not entered on the cocket by a passenger or one of the crew would subject the vessel and her cargo to seizure and possibly to condemnation. The jurisdiction of the Admiralty Courts had been extended to cover all cases against the royal revenue afloat or ashore. One of the Townshend acts that deserves especial mention provided that suit must be entered in the colony wherein the seizure was made.

Looking backward for a hundred and fifty years, one is surprised at the enormous commerce at Newport, on Rhode Island. Into that port and to other harbors in that colony were brought half a million gallons of molasses from the British and foreign West Indies and from them no less than 150,000 gallons of rum were carried to Africa in each year. Now, this importation of molasses was carried on according to law, since the one penny duty and the commissioners had made it cheaper to observe the law than to evade it; but before 1766, very slight attention had been paid to acts of Parliament or to directions of customs officials. So notorious was Newport for its lawlessness that suits for vessels seized in Rhode Island waters were brought in the Massachusetts admiralty courts by alleging that the goods were taken on the high seas. So unpopular were the commanders of these small cruisers in Rhode Island that they did not dare to go on shore and, indeed, were forbidden to do so by Admiral Montagu, because they were certain to be served with writs before they re-embarked. The Newporters had already before 1770 destroyed two revenue cruisers; the first of these was the *St. John*, which was burned in the harbor; the other was the *Liberty*, the cause of so much trouble at Boston. She was scuttled and stripped of everything of value, her rigging was cut to pieces, while her crew was being mauled by a shore mob, led to the best of the knowledge and belief of the Commissioners by a New London merchant whose vessel had been seized. A few years later, the men of Providence swept down on the *Gaspee*, as she lay aground. Being hailed by the sentry, the answer was made that the sheriff had come. Dudingston, the *Gaspee's* commander, got on deck in time to fire a shot or two and be wounded. He and his crew were taken on shore and he was at last firmly in the clutches of the law. The sheriff seized the opportunity to serve a process on him in the name of many Greens of Coventry and neighboring towns. They alleged that he had unlawfully converted sundry hogshheads of molasses and asked for damages to the amount of 295 pounds. The case was decided against Dudingston in the lower court, was carried on appeal to the superior court, and was there decided against him. He then petitioned the assembly to order a re-hearing on the ground that he had been prevented by tempestuous weather from being present at

the superior court. The assembly granted his request and the judges heard his case over again. Several interesting points came out in this last trial and also in connection with the earlier career of this over-zealous officer.

It appears that none of these commanders of revenue cruisers regarded it as necessary to announce their coming to the authorities. In fact they seemed to have looked upon themselves as being in the enemy's country. Dudingston had been suddenly startled by receiving a letter from the governor of Rhode Island stating that complaints had been made as to a piratical vessel and desiring him to show his commission, if he had one. The Governor and Company of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations had more authority than any of the other provincial governments excepting that of Connecticut. They even had appointed the customs officials and the law officers of the crown had stated as their opinion that it was at least doubtful whether they had this power or not. Safe on the *Gaspee's* deck, Dudingston had returned an offensive answer to this early demand, but now he was obliged to make what answer he could and produced a deputation from the Commissioners of the Customs authenticated with the signature of Richard Reeve, the secretary of the board. This had never been recorded in Rhode Island and was not sealed, nor was it a copy attested under seal. The court held that Dudingston was not authorized to make seizures within the waters of the colony of Rhode Island. Judgment was given against him for the third time, and he was not allowed to appeal to England, because the amount involved was less than three hundred pounds. He recovered from his wounds and, in 1776, was again on the coast in command of a revenue cruiser, this time the *Senegal* of fourteen guns.

To the historical student the most interesting official attached to the head office of the Commissioners was the Inspector of Imports and Exports and Register of Shipping. This office was held in the earlier years by Thomas Irving, who came over from England with the Commissioners. Later he got into trouble with the Bostonians and was so roughly handled that he secured another appointment, becoming Receiver General of the quit-rents in South Carolina and member of the council of that province. His salary was 150 pounds per annum and he had an allowance of 200 pounds for clerks. Some of the

tabulations and records prepared in his office have been preserved and are of great interest. An examination of these tables gives one an idea of the total commerce of the colonies, both imports and exports. From them may be constructed a table showing the relative commercial importance of the several sections, colonies, or seaports. They can be used to illustrate the history of any one feature of our pre-Revolutionary commerce or to test the soundness of economic theories. From them we find that in the year 1771 over four million gallons of molasses were imported into the continental colonies of which less than 146,000 gallons came from the British West Indies. Bearing in mind that after the Act of 1766 molasses could be lawfully imported into the Northern colonies from the British or the foreign islands, these figures show that the colonists had been right in their earlier contention that the importation of British molasses, alone, would not satisfy their needs. The duty collected on this molasses at importation amounted to £17,423. At this time there were sixty-six distilleries in Massachusetts, alone. These used 19,800 hogsheads of molasses in each year at an average profit of one pound per hogshead. The commerce in molasses therefore was of great importance to the colonists and to the exchequer. Beside the amount of rum made in the northern colonies from West India molasses, two million gallons of it were imported from the West India Islands. This was all of British production, or at any rate was laden in the British Islands, because the acts of 1764 and 1766 prohibited the importation of rum from the foreign West Indies. Turning now to the consumption of rum, a great deal of it was used by the colonists themselves as a beverage; it seems, indeed, to have been regarded almost in the light of a necessity. A great deal of it was used in the Indian trade, being exchanged for furs of one kind or another. The export of it was also very large, amounting to 300,000 gallons in the year 1771, of which 234,000 gallons went to Africa, where it was exchanged for negroes and ivory.

Another significant fact that comes out from these tables has to do with the importation of cotton. This amounted, in 1771, to 486,584 pounds, of which 356,000 pounds came from the foreign West Indies. Almost all of this was worked up in the colonies, as the total exports of that year amounted to only 14,000 pounds, all of which went to Great Britain. These

figures are significant for two reasons: in the first place, they show that cotton was exported from the continental colonies before the Revolution, and that a great deal more of it was worked up into cloth in the colonies than has hitherto been supposed. These figures as to cotton are re-enforced by those in another table. From this it appears that the total importation in 1768-69 was 438,000 pounds, and the exportation only 18,422 pounds.

The importation of negroes into the continental colonies was not large when compared with that into the West Indies; still it was by no means inconsiderable as late as 1771. The tables give the total number of negroes imported as 4,737. Of these 2,754 were brought directly from Africa. No less than 2,000 of them came to Charleston, and of the 1,983 brought from the West Indies, nearly 1,000 went to Charleston. Only fifteen of the total number of negroes were brought to colonies north of Maryland. In this connection it may be stated that only three negroes were exported from the continent to the islands.

The importations from Great Britain are bewildering in numbers and classifications, as well as important on account of their extent. They are divided into British products and foreign products imported through Great Britain. As the colonists were forbidden to import anything from Europe except salt, wine from the Wine Islands, and sub-tropical fruits, as oranges and lemons, from the Mediterranean, this importation of foreign manufactures through Great Britain represents the total consumption of European goods in the American markets. Until 1766 a drawback had been allowed upon European products on re-exportation from Great Britain. Grenville had tried to make good the loss to the revenue occasioned by this payment of drawbacks, by taxing textiles and some other things on importation into the colonies by his revenue law of 1764. This had aroused so much opposition in America that those duties had all been done away with in 1766, but, at the same time, the provisions granting drawbacks had been repealed. This amounted to collecting the same duties in England. Among the importation of British goods from Great Britain, textiles occupied the leading place, woollens, friezes, stuffs, serges, shalloons, and baizes, linens, lawns, diaper, chintz, printed cottons, and stripes; sail-cloth and duck, both British and foreign, India bale goods, as silks and muslins,

and long cloths. Oranges and lemons were imported in quantities, two million of them coming to Boston alone in the year 1772, while of figs to the same port there were 162 hundred-weight, and 12 hundred-weight of prunes. Among other commodities one notices a profusion of drugs, tobacco pipes by the thousand gross, and playing cards; of these 6,000 packs were brought to Boston in one year, but three times as many were imported into Virginia. Of all the commodities that occasioned trouble in those days, not even Madeira wine could compare with tea as an inciter to riot and disorder. It was brought in by the hundred thousand pounds throughout the years under review except in 1770 and after December, 1773. The largest importation was in 1768, when 877,000 pounds were imported through the custom house and paid duty; no less than 298,000 pounds being brought into Boston alone. The largest importation in this year, however, was to New York. In 1771 the total importation was 344,771 pounds and in 1772, 237,062 pounds. In the next year the importation fell off tremendously and was less than 150,000 pounds, of which 119,000 pounds came to Boston, and then the importation through the custom house entirely ceased. These figures seem startling when we recall that the agitation against tea began as far back as 1770 and even earlier. An examination of advertisements in the papers, and an inspection of the invoices of cargoes which were despatched from London for American ports confirms the impression gained from the table that there was a large and continuous movement of tea down to 1772.

The establishment of the American Board of Commissioners of the Customs and the reorganization of the service following their coming to Boston, together with the making of the new colonial restrictions a reality, put an end to illicit trade on any extended scale. The new system also powerfully affected coastwise commerce and undoubtedly diverted a great deal of it to land routes, much to the inconvenience of the colonists and to a considerably increased expense of handling the goods. In countless ways, therefore, the establishment of the Board changed modes of life and aroused friction. Enough, however, has been said to make good the thesis with which this paper started, that it was the compulsory payment of taxes and not any abstract theories of politics that incited the people to riot and, ultimately, to rebellion.



Dr. GREEN read the following paper:

Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, in his Diary (II. 42), under date of October 6, 1701, has an interesting entry in regard to a pike-staff given by him to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. At that time Judge Sewall was the commander; and after describing a drill by the company he goes on to say:

I inform'd the Company I was told the Company's Halberds &c. were borrowed; I understood the Leading staff was so, and therefore ask'd their Acceptance of a Half-Pike, which they very kindly did; I deliver'd it to Mr. Gibbs for their Use.

They would needs give me a Volley, in token of their Respect on this occasion. The Pike will, I suppose, stand me in forty shillings, being headed and shod with Silver: Has this Motto fairly engraven:

*Agmen Massachusettense*  
*est in tutelam Sponsæ*  
*AGNI Uxoris,*  
1701.

The Lord help us to answer the Profession. Were treated by the Ensign in a fair chamber.

The interesting part of this entry lies in the fact that the silver ferule of the pike, on which the motto was engraved, is still in existence. It is two and three-eighths inches in height and one inch in diameter and was placed originally on the lower end of the staff. It was found ten or twelve years ago by William L. Willey, Quartermaster of the Company, in a trunk full of old papers going back to Revolutionary times. The lower end of the staff, perhaps three inches long, holding the ferule, had been sawed off, and thus the silver band was saved. Sewall says that the pike was "headed and shod with Silver." From this expression I infer that the pike-staff had a silver band at the head or top, and another at the lower end, which, according to Sewall, served as a *shoe*, and that this latter one is identical with the ferule here described.

Judge Sewall, in the quotations from his Diary, does not give the whole of the Latin inscription on the ferule. Under the four lines, as printed, two more appear on the band, showing the giver's name. The additional lines are so battered and jammed that it is with great difficulty they are made out; but I give them here as deciphered by me. In engraving

the letters the silversmith was somewhat lame in his spelling of the title in the *Ex dono* line. The inscription reads as follows :

Agmen Massachusettense  
est in tutelam Sponsæ  
AGNI Uxoris.  
1701

Ex dono Honorabilis  
SAMUELIS SEWALL Armigeri

I turn this inscription into English, not for the benefit of members, who are all so familiar with foreign tongues, but in order to explain the theological allusion there given, which may not be equally well known to them.

The Massachusetts Company  
is for the protection of the Bride,  
the wife of the Lamb [i. e. the Church].  
1701

By gift of the Honorable  
Samuel Sewall, Esquire.

In his Diary Judge Sewall, like other rigid Puritans of his day, was in the habit of making liberal quotations from the Bible and otherwise using Scriptural references. In the simple inscription on the ferule he was impelled by force of his religious temperament to allude to a theological subject taken from Holy Writ. In the Vulgate edition is the following : "Veni, et ostendam tibi sponsam, uxorem Agni" (Revelation XXI. 9), which appears in King James's version as "Come hither, I will show thee the bride, the Lamb's wife." Without doubt the Chief-Justice had this line in mind when he wrote the "motto," as he calls it. There are other instances in the Scriptures where the Church is spoken of as the bride of the Lord.

Mr. NORCROSS communicated from his collection the following letter from James Otis to Arthur Jones, a merchant of London. The regiments had arrived in Boston on October 1, and were quartered at the castle, in the town house, in Faneuil Hall, and partly encamped on the common.

SIR,—The times you may well think are bad enough here. However I have received part of Mr. Moreland's Debt to you and am

promised the rest soon. He has allowed for the mistake you mention and so soon as the payment is compleated I shall remit you the same in money or a bill. All business is at a stand here, little going on besides military musters reviews and other parading of the Red Coats sent here, the Lord I believe only knows for what.

I am and have long been more concerned for Great Britain than the Colonies. You may ruin yourselves but you cannot in the end hurt the Colonies.

Our Fathers were a good people and have been a free people, and if you will not let us remain so any longer, we shall be a great people, and the present measures can have no Tendency but to hasten on with great rapidity events which every good and honest man would wish delayed for ages, if possible, prevented for ever. I am etc.

J. OTIS.

BOSTON, Nov<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> 1768.

Mr. ARTHUR JONES, Merchant, London.

Mr. FORD submitted a paper found in the Uncalendared Bundle 64, Proceedings of the Court of Requests, in the Public Records Office, London. It relates to a suit growing out of the adventure of the Dorchester Company on Cape Anne.<sup>1</sup> The experienced searcher writes of this document:

I searched the whole bundle very carefully, containing many hundreds of papers; the only one connected with the case of the salt at Cape Ann, which I can find, is headed *second and further* answer of the Rev. John White, etc.; but it would seem, from the fact that the original bill was sent down to the commissioners appointed to take this answer, that it was the first formal answer taken; an answer may have been made informally, in some way not acceptable to the Court. It is dated 12 October 11 Charles I. *i. e.* 1635.

The paper contains a list of names, which has been printed in the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, LXI. 278.

The second and farther ioynt and severall answeares of John White, Clerke, and John Watts, defendantes to the Bill of Complaynt of Henry Beale and Peter Lenartes, Complaynantes.

The said defendants in obedience to the order of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> most Honorable Courte of Whitehall at Westm<sup>r</sup> for a full and perfect answeare to bee by them made to the said Complaynantes Bill, saving still unto themselves all advantages of excep<sup>c</sup>on to bee taken to the untruthes,

<sup>1</sup> Thornton, "The Landing at Cape Anne."

uncertainty and insufficiency of the said Complaynantes Bill for answer thereunto they say And first the said John White for himselfe sayeth That Eleaven Yeares sithence and upwards divers Knightes, gentlemen and others did agree to ioyne together in purse as ioynt adventurers for the setting of a Plantacon in New England in America for the better and more convenient taking and saving of the fish in the seas of those partes and alsoe for bartering and exchange of comodities transported from this Kingdome of England with the Natives of New England aforesaid for their Country comodities, and this defendt did ioyne in purse with the said Knightes, gentlemen and others in the designe aforesaid, the names of w<sup>ch</sup> said Adventurers as well of those that first ioynd in adventure for the end and purpose aforesaid as of such others as afterwards became Adventurers with them this defendt to his best Knowledge and remembrance hath hereunder particularly menconed & expressed viz. [Here follows the list of adventurers.] . . . In w<sup>ch</sup> designe the said Joynt adventurers having spent and lost about Three Thousand powudes and thereupon being weary of adventuring in that kinde by reason of their losses and finding much difficulty in accomplishing their purposes they the said Adventurers in the Thirde Yeare of the reigne of our said soveraigne Lord King Charles (as this defendt now remembreth) did forbear any farther to adventure to New England aforesaid for their ioynt accompt, and thereupon the said Plantacon was dissolved and deserted, by the said ioynt adventurers. And this defendt hath heard that during the tyme of the continuance of the said Plantacon viz. about the Yeare of our Lorde One Thousand Six hundred twenty and five one John Tilly now resident (as this defendt beleiveth in New England) or some other or others who were ymployed for the said ioynt Adventurers did without any order of this defendt or of any other of the said ioynt Adventurers to this defendts knowledge take some salt w<sup>ch</sup> was left at Cape Anne in New England aforesaid by the Master and company of the Zouch Phenix in the Bill menconed and that some persons alsoe who were of New Plimouth Plantacon in New England aforesaid tooke alsoe some of the same salt but how much thereof was taken by the said Tilly or by any other or how the same was ymployed or bestowed w<sup>ch</sup> was soe taken this defendt knoweth not. Nor doth this defendt know of his owne knowledge but only by heeresay of any salt that the master or company of the said Zouch Phenix left in New England aforesaid nor to whose handes the same came But this defendt hath alsoe heard that afterwarde vizt in the Yeare of our Lord God One Thowsand Six Hundred Twenty and Seaven the said other defendt John Wattes being ymployed in a voyage to New England aforesaid for the accompt and ioynt adventure of himselfe and of this defendt and of Richard Bushrode deceased Gilbert Loder William Derby Bernard Toup Richard Bury and George Way

all of Dorchester in the County of Dors<sup>t</sup> John Connant of Lynnington in the County of Somers<sup>t</sup> and Henry Manifold of Long Burton in the said County of Dors<sup>t</sup> and of one Morgan Haine living now as this defend<sup>t</sup> hath heard farre in the North towards New Castle upon Tyne hee the said defend<sup>t</sup> John Wattes did by his owne acknowledgment take some of the same salt alsoe but without the order of this defend<sup>t</sup> or of any other of his said ioynt Adventurers to this defend<sup>tes</sup> knowledge to the quantity of Six and Twenty Hogsheades as this defend<sup>t</sup> hath heard the said John Wattes relate, And as this defend<sup>t</sup> taketh it the said defend<sup>t</sup> Wattes or his company made and endeavored [*sic*] to save fish therewith, but the same fish proved either all or the most parte thereof rotten and corrupt as this defend<sup>t</sup> hath heard and beleiveth, Nor doth this defend<sup>t</sup> know that hee hath had one penny benefitt thereby. Neverthelesse the same ioynt adventurers w<sup>th</sup> the said defend<sup>t</sup> John Wattes allowed him the said defend<sup>t</sup> Wattes for the same salt as appeareth by his the said defend<sup>t</sup> Wattes his accompt. But this defendant doth not know nor hath hee heard to his Remembrance that either the said other defend<sup>t</sup> John Wattes or any of the said Adventurers in or for the said Plantaçõn or any of the said other ioynt Adventurers or any other person or persons other then the Master and Company of the said Ship called the Zowch Phenix had or tooke or made use of any of the boates shalloppes nettes or other provisions w<sup>ch</sup> were belonging to the said Complaynante Beale and to the said Peter Lenartes deceased in the Bill named or to either of them or w<sup>ch</sup> were left in New England aforesaid by the M<sup>t</sup> and Company of the said Zowch and Phenix [*sic*.] And this defend<sup>t</sup> John Wattes for himselfe sayeth that hee ioyning in Adventure w<sup>ch</sup> the said other defend<sup>t</sup> John White and with the said Richard Bushrode deceased Gilbert Loder William Derby Bernard Toup Richard Bury John Coñant Henry Manifold and Morgan Haine for a voyage to bee made to New England aforesaid Hee this defend<sup>t</sup> did goe facto<sup>r</sup> in the same voyage and being arrived in New England aforesaid Hee this defend<sup>t</sup> John Wattes there found on an Island in Cape Anne Harber a certain quantity of salt uncovered open to the Aire and thereof this defend<sup>t</sup> tooke and had six and Twenty hoggesheades and neither this defend<sup>t</sup> nor any of his company to this defend<sup>tes</sup> knowledge did take had or made use of any more of the said Salt. Neither did they or any of them to this defend<sup>tes</sup> remembrance make use of any of the boates shalloppes or other provisions of the said Complaynant Beale or of the said Peter Lenartes deceased or of either of them or w<sup>ch</sup> were left in New England aforesaid by the M<sup>t</sup> or Company of the said Shipp called the Zowch Phenix w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> said salt soe by this defend<sup>t</sup> taken as aforesaid hee this defend<sup>t</sup> made and endeavored to save some fish for the accompt of himselfe and his ioynt Adventurers, but the same salt not being good for that the strength thereof was gon it having long layne

there open to the aire and Weather, the greateste parte of the fish that was seasoned therewith became rotten and corrupted and was cast away for dounge soe that to this defend<sup>tes</sup> best remembrance there was not Twenty shillinges worth of the same fish made therew<sup>th</sup> saved or preserved for w<sup>ch</sup> salt this defend<sup>t</sup> is to bee accomptable to the said Complaynantes yf by the lawes of this Realme he be chargeable therew<sup>th</sup> & yf the same were theirs or did or doe belong to them according to the worth thereof And this defend<sup>t</sup> hath heeretofore written unto the Complayn<sup>t</sup> Beale to that purpose, soe as hee may be secured to bee saved harmelesse against such others as may clayme the same. For this defend<sup>t</sup> sayeth that when the said salt was taken by this defend<sup>t</sup> in New England aforesaid one M<sup>r</sup> Morton<sup>1</sup> then dwelling in New England aforesaid claymed the said salt as belonging unto him or as co<sup>m</sup>mitted to his charge. Without that that any other matter or thing in the said Bill of complaynt containd materiall or effectuall in the Law to be answered unto by these defend<sup>ts</sup> or either of them and heerein not sufficiently answered unto confessed or avoided traversed or denied is true to the knowledge of these defend<sup>ts</sup> or either of them. *Captae fueſi hae Responsiones et p̄dōi defendentes iurati apud Dorchester in Co<sup>m</sup> Dors<sup>t</sup> duodecimo die Octobris Anno regni dñi nři Caroli dei gr̄a Anglie Scocie Franĉ et Hiĉn Regis fidei defensoris etc Undecimo coram nobis Co<sup>m</sup>issionariis infra notatis.*<sup>2</sup>

(signed) JOHN WHITE JOHN WATTS

Mr. FORD communicated a letter from William B. Lewis regarded as Jackson's political manager, and at the time second auditor of the Treasury, the original being in the New York Public Library.

#### LEWIS TO JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, 30th August, 1839.

Your letter of the 13th Inst.<sup>3</sup> was received in due course of Mail, and would have been answered several days ago, had it not found me indisposed at the time it reached me. Altho it is of an extraordinary character, I am less surprised at the information it conveys than astonished that you should have consented to be the medium of communica-

<sup>1</sup> Undoubtedly Thomas Morton of Mare-Mount.

<sup>2</sup> Attached is a commission dated 14 September 11 Charles I, directed to Gilbert Loder, Robert Loder, William Darbie and Richard Scovell, gentlemen, to receive the answers of the defendants to the bill of complaint (therewith enclosed) exhibited against them by Henry Beale and others.

<sup>3</sup> This letter is in the New York Public Library. In it Jackson urges Lewis to retire from office before pressure upon the President and the principle of rotation in office compelled his dismissal.

tion. I am not ignorant, General, of the state of things here, tho I have not been disposed to trouble you about them. As, however, you have yourself addressed me a letter upon the subject I will, in reply, take the liberty of speaking my mind freely and without reserve, but in terms, I hope, respectful and courteous. I have for some time known that there were certain individuals who thirsted for my blood, and that sooner or later I should be sent to the Guillotin. The greater part of this click were formerly the bitter personal and political enemies of yourself and Mr. Van Buren, and who, because of my friendship and support of the latter gentleman, became also my enemies. Having been taken into favour and clothed with power and influence, they set themselves immediately to work to destroy the confidence of yourself and Mr. Van Buren in those who had been most active and efficient in the political advancement of you both. In this it appears they have too well succeeded, as regards myself, at least; for I could but mark the frigid change which has been steadily blighting the once cordial deportment you were both wonted to observe toward me, previous to the underminings of those new recruits from the ranks of your enemies.

Knowing how cruel and unjust their imputations were, as soon as I discovered the blighting effects they had produced upon the minds of those who above all others, should have turned a deaf ear to such falsehoods, I determined thenceforward to take no part in political matters during the remainder of my stay in this city, after Mr. Van Buren should be installed into office, unless his deportment towards me should be changed, and the principles of his administration such as I could support. In this state of mind I visited him occasionally after he had entered upon the duties of his office, and on several occasions attempted to converse with him upon political subjects in the same frank and unreserved manner we had been in the habit of doing before our intercourse had been embarrassed and clouded with distrust. But his cold, reserved, and uncommunicative manner satisfied me that the work of alienation was complete — that he was unwilling to confide his views and opinions to me as on former occasions. Mortifying as this must have been to one who had every disposition from previous personal and political preference to give Mr. Van Buren and his Administration a cordial support as far as it might seem in my judgement to promote the interest of the country, yet self respect dictated a corresponding reserve on my part. Accordingly I have had no other than a formal intercourse with him, and have declined, for the last twelve or eighteen months, all participation, pro or con, in the political affairs of his Administration. I know, however, it has been said that I occupy my time in opposing its measures, and it is very probable that both you and the president believe it. Be this as it may, I deny that there is any foundation in truth for such a charge. It has always been my habit, ever since I

have held an office under the Government, to take no part when I could not approve of the measures of the Administration; and this is a rule that should, in my opinion, be observed by all office holders. But so far as the sin of *omission* to give my support is urged as a matter of reproach, I freely admit it. I am free to declare that my *whole time now* is occupied in the conscientious discharge of my official duties, and will continue to be, so long as I remain in office.

But if the character of his measures did not entirely justify me to myself in declining to advocate them, yet I would ask can the president, or any of his friends, justly complain of my neutrality after his cold and reserved course towards me? I think not; and would willingly leave it to every man's self respect to answer the question. Mr. Van Buren ought himself to know from his own experience of the past, that I am always willing to serve my *friends*, when I can do it without degradation or self debasement. He very well knows that no man exerted himself more in his behalf than I did, or stood by him with more unshrinking firmness in the darkest hour of his political existence — at a time too when his own personal friends of New York seemed disposed to leave him to his fate, to sink, without an effort to save him, beneath the party denunciations that were heaped upon his private and political character, while rendering eminent services to his country in a foreign land! Knowing this, *as I say he did*, how could he listen to the vile imputations cast upon me by those who, *professing* to be friends of the administration, yet would have *rejoiced* had he fallen beneath the blow aimed at him by the Senate! I may even ask you, General, in the spirit of our former friendship, whether this was either kind or just? Was it fulfilling the precept of our divine Saviour, which teaches us to do unto others, as we would they should do unto us? The coldest heart would scarcely be incompetent to appreciate my feelings when I first discovered the petrifying change in the deportment towards me, on the part of one whom I had laboured night and day, and on account of which I had drawn upon my devoted head the opposition's fiercest lightning! Could I, with a particle of self respect, have done otherwise than I have? It may look like vanity in me, but I shall ever believe that Mr. Van Buren was under deeper and more mighty obligations to me for his political advancement than to any other man living with the exception of yourself alone, as I can clearly show. You cannot but recollect, General, that before your installation into office even, I had several conversations with you upon the subject, and importance of looking to Mr. Van Buren as your successor for the same office. From that time to the day of his election I spared no pains, but exerted every honorable effort in my power to accomplish that object. And how has he requited those services? Why, sir, with suspicions of my fidelity, accompanied with cold and withering neglect, and finally he purposes,



if I understand the character of your letter, to send me home in official and political disgrace! My support of Mr. Van Buren was sincere, ardent, and disinterested; and I had a right to expect of him, if not kind treatment, at least justice; before condemning he should have heard me.

This is not an unfit occasion, General, to advert to a matter connected with the recent political history of him who, until within a few years past, had been one of our most zealous, and constant friends, in which great injustice was done to me by the persons to whom I have alluded in the first part of this letter. About four years ago in the early part of Judge White's canvass for the presidency, I was told that I was suspected of being instrumental in procuring his nomination.<sup>1</sup> I had thought my opposition to that nomination, was so well known as to believe that the alledged suspicion did not even require a contradiction. However, when I was subsequently told by Mr. Blair<sup>2</sup> that Mr. Senator Wright<sup>3</sup> had spoken of it to him, as being believed by some of the friends of the administration, I immediately wrote to a friend of mine in Nashville, and requested him to state what had been my course in relation to Judge White's nomination. He stated in his answer that he knew of his own knowledge I had been opposed to the nomination of Judge White from its incipency. And that letter I handed to Mr. Blair with a request that he would shew it to Mr. Wright, when he came to Washington. No one knew my sentiments on the subject better than the gentleman I allude to; and, in accordance with my wishes, he had strenuously opposed the Judge's nomination, by the members both of the Legislature and Convention of Tennessee, as it might interfere with the nomination that was expected to be made by the National Convention. The remarks of Mr. Wright to Mr. Blair were made known to me in the spring, or early in the summer, I think, of 1835.

I have never doubted, nor have I now any doubts, with regard to the persons who endeavoured to impress upon Mr. Wright's mind the belief that I had encouraged the nomination of Judge White, nor could I be mistaken in the *motive*. They had been the warm and devoted friends of Mr. Calhoun, and would have gone off with that

<sup>1</sup> Hugh Lawson White, who incurred the lasting hatred of Jackson by differing from him and presuming to accept a nomination for the Presidency in 1836, in the hope of defeating Van Buren. From the closest friendship of many years Jackson and White parted, and Jackson at once placed all the supporters of White in the same category with the Hartford Convention in the North, and the nullifiers in the South, that is, as little short of traitors. See Adams, *Memoirs*, ix. 312, for a correct appreciation of the White candidacy.

<sup>2</sup> Francis Preston Blair, editor of the "Globe."

<sup>3</sup> Silas Wright, of New York.

gentleman after you and he quarrelled, if they had not been afraid to do so. I had, in consequence of my opposition to Mr. Calhoun and support of Mr. Van Buren, incurred their unrelenting hostility, and they were determined to embrace the very first opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on me. They have now great power and influence with this Administration, and urged the president last winter to dismiss me from office, as I have been told and believe. Having failed in this (as yet) I am constrained to believe, General, they are now trying to accomplish their object thro' you. What a lamentable state of things is this — that you should be required to sacrifice your friends for having faithfully done their duty to *you*, to gratify those who were then doing every thing in their power to sustain your bitterest and most powerful enemy!

As a still further evidence of the injustice, as well as unfairness with which I was treated by those *real Simon Pures* of the party, I was told they *affected* to believe that because I was not heard denouncing, in unmeasured terms, as was then the fashion, Judge White and his friends, I must of course be in favour of his election! How very conclusive this reasoning! Still it *was* used as an argument against me, notwithstanding I had stated to the Judge himself that I could not support his election, and had over and over again, so declared to his leading friends. No one regretted more than I did that he had been brought out for the presidency, but *I* did not think *that* a sufficient reason for *denouncing* him. I have never been in the habit of denouncing any one for exercising their constitutional privileges. Much less was I disposed to denounce one of the oldest, most distinguished, and respectable citizens of my own State. If, however I had even felt an inclination to do so, considerations of *policy* would have prevented it, because I always believed, and often stated to Mr. Blair that such a course was calculated, better than any other, to defeat the very object he had in view. My experience in life has satisfied me that men may be *led* but *driven*, never.

But you say, General, that the contemplated removals from office, are to be made upon the principle of rotation! If so, and it be carried out *fairly*, I have not a word to say. I shall show that I can front the storm as well as the best, and perhaps better than some of those who are probably urging it forward, under the false security of supposing that every promotion they have been favoured with, obliterates the time they had previously enjoyed office; and, therefore, might continue in office during their lives, and not be amenable to the rule of rotation. But I protest against any such quibble, and equally do I protest against any rule that does not work both ways, even if it be ever so bad a rule. For example, Mr. Kendall and myself came into office at the same time. Now what I desire to know, is, whether Mr. Kendall is expected in

good faith, also to go out under this rule?<sup>1</sup> In taking a comparative survey of our respective claims, I cannot be mistaken, and I can safely appeal to you to sustain me, when I say I have done as much for the party that brought us here as he has; and a great deal more for Mr. Van Buren, and that too without *fee* or *reward*. I think therefore, if I am expected to go out under this rule, even handed justice, regarding our cases alone, would require him not only to do the same thing, but to lead the way. But in relation to this principle of rotation, I embrace this occasion to enter my solemn protest against it, as a *general rule*; not on account of my office, but because I hold it to be fraught with the greatest mischief to the Country. If ever it shall be carried out in extenso, the days of this Republic will, in my opinion, have been numbered. For whenever the impression shall become general that the Government is only valuable on account of its *officers*, the great and paramount interest of the Country will be lost sight of, and the Government itself ultimately destroyed. This at least is the honest conviction of my mind, with regard to these novel doctrines of rotation in office.

Allow me now, General, to say a few words in relation to another part of your letter. It leads me back to the contemplation of past times, and awakens in my bosom sensations that may be imagined, but cannot be expressed. You advise me to resign my office and come home. You are anxious, you say, "as my private friend," that I shall do this, rather than "suffer myself to be removed"! Removal from office, General, unless for official delinquency (and of that I have no fears,) has no terrors for me! If Mr. Van Buren is disposed to cancel his obligations for services rendered, in that way, so be it. I shall take no steps to prevent it. But I do not know, General, that I comprehend your meaning when you call yourself my *private* friend. I am bound to say that there was a time when I believe you were my friend, a sincere friend, in the broadest sense of the term, and without *qualification*. And why were you my friend? Because you well knew that no human being that ever lived could be more sincerely and disinterestedly attached to another than I was to you. For ten years before you were brought forward by the Legislature of Tennessee for the presidency, I was your friend, and supported you, to the extent of my poor abilities, in all your trials and difficulties, both military and personal. After your nomination by the Legislature of Tennessee in 1822 for the presidency, I may say my *whole* time was devoted to your cause, until the efforts of your friends were crowned with success by your triumphant election in 1828. Who, General, was it that was mainly instrumental in hunting up and embodying the volumes of testimony which were published by the "Nashville Jack-

<sup>1</sup> Kendall held the office of Postmaster General till May, 1840. He had been appointed to it by Jackson, and his commission dated from May 1, 1835.

son Committee" in 1826, 7, 8, in vindication of yourself, and that best of women (whose memory I shall never cease to respect) against the vile slanders of your enemies? But why do I ask the question? The scenes of those days and the principal actors in them, I am sure can never be forgotten by you, however changed your feelings towards them may be.

It is with the most unfeigned regret, General, that I feel myself constrained to advert to these things; but the strange and unexpected character of your letter, seem to make it necessary and proper to pass them in review, for the purpose of calling to mind our former relations. I repeat, then, that no son was ever more ardently attached to his father than I was to you; or more earnestly desired to see his fame, his character, and his honor, preserved untarnished. Judge, then, what must have been my feelings when I was told in the summer of 1835, not long after Mr. Blair informed me of the remarks of Mr. Senator Wright, by a mutual friend whom I was bound to believe, that you thought I was "acting with *insincerity* towards you!" No, you can have no conception of the mortification and chagrin I felt on that occasion. The intelligence inflicted a wound in my bosom which time and endurance may assuage, but cannot heal. It paralyzed the ardent impulses of my heart, and gave me an insuperable aversion to a continuance in the arena of party warfare. This was the *secret* of my indifference, in relation to political operations, which did not proceed from any particular attachment or preference for those who had incurred your displeasure, as I have no doubt was supposed by you.<sup>1</sup> I was at first unwilling to believe what our friend had told me, and thought your remarks must have been misunderstood by him, but many painful circumstances afterwards occurred which left me no room to doubt; or, if they did, does not the suggestion you convey to me, to resign my office and return to Tennessee, go far to confirm it? The proposition is made, too, General, without stopping to enquire, whether it would be convenient for me to do so. You were apprised in a letter I wrote you more than eighteen months ago, that I had no wish to remain here longer than was necessary to complete the education of my two youngest children, and I have said the same thing frequently to my own and the friends of the president in this city. I never intended to remain in office longer than Mr. Van Buren's first term, because by that time my object would be fully accomplished, and I could then take my children and go home. Preparatory to this I gave directions to have my house repaired, some time since, so that it might be ready for my reception.

This is still my determination, and from it I cannot voluntarily depart. Do those for whose benefit and advancement I have spent the

<sup>1</sup> Notwithstanding this, however, I continued faithfully to support Mr. Van Buren's election to the last — that is, until he was elected in 1836. — *Lewis*.

*prime* of my life object to this? If so, they have the power to send me home by giving my place to another and, for aught they know, or perhaps care, may deprive me of the means of finishing the education of my children.

I have nothing more to say. If my death warrant has already been signed, as was intimated to me some two months ago, let the blow be struck. I am prepared to meet it, I hope, with becoming firmness and dignity. I have the consolation to know, if it be a consolation, it is not the first time that those invested with power have turned round and crushed the very men who placed it in their hands, and probably it will not be the last. The history of despotic governments is full of such examples, but I had hoped that in this free and enlightened country at least, the principles of *justice* and *liberty* would find a sure and permanent *asylum*.

I pray you excuse this long and incoherent letter. Altho' much in-feebleed from indisposition, yet I could not consent to let the opportunity pass without fully disclosing to you my mind, in relation to the matters referred to. I have spoken freely and without disguise, but, at the same time, I hope with becoming respect, such at least was my wish.

Please remember me kindly to your son and daughter and believe me, Yours,  
W. B. LEWIS.<sup>1</sup>

Mr. FORD also communicated a letter, dated March 28, 1910, from Mr. Frederick L. Gay, of Brookline :

In Mr. Mead's paper on Cotton's farewell Sermon "God's Promise to his Plantation," I find the following :

"Palfrey — in a note — refers, as his authority for the statement, to Scottow, with whose 'Narrative' Barry also shows himself acquainted. But nowhere do the farewell sermon and the memorable occasion of its delivery, of which Scottow gives explicit information, receive any attention. . . . Scottow's 'Narrative' thus appears to be the sole distinct original authority concerning the delivery of Cotton's farewell sermon at Southampton."<sup>2</sup>

This is probably true so far as the delivery of the sermon at Southampton is concerned. I find, however, an original printed authority earlier than Scottow, with the date August 12, 1672, and the imprint 1674. I quote from William Coddington's "A Demonstration of True Love," (p. 13) :

"And the Planters Play [Plea], and John Cotton's Sermon, which was in 1630. printed by John Humphery our Agent, to satisfie the Godly

<sup>1</sup> Jackson replied on September 9, regretting that Lewis had interpreted his suggestion of retiring to Tennessee in any other than a friendly spirit. The Jackson-Lewis correspondence is calendared in the "Bulletin of the New York Public Library," iv. 292. Lewis was removed by Polk in 1845.

<sup>2</sup> 3 Proc., i. 108, 112.

mind of our Removal out of England, all did satisfie me to remove as Lot out of Sodom, being grieved for your unrighteous Dealings."

Without question this is an allusion to "God's Promise to his Plantation;" but the chief interest of the extract lies in the proof it offers that Prince was right in his surmise that John Humphrey was the J. H. who signed the preface "To the Christian Reader."

Let me give one more quotation from the same page to clinch the fact that this our Humphrey (as Cotton Mather would have called him) was the colonists' press agent in 1630.

"I find a printed Paper dated in Yarmouth Road, aboard the Arbella, April the 7th 1630. by us the Heads, that then brought over the Massachusetts Patent, in the Name of the whole Company,<sup>1</sup> John Winthrop Governour, Thomas Dudley Deputy, Sr. Richard Saltingstal (so called) Isaak Johnson that married the Earl of Lincoln's Sister; the Lady Arbella; Our Ship, a war like Ship, called the Eagle; the Admiral of the Fleet, in Honour of the Lady, was named the Arbella; they two before-said and William Coddington Assistents, with others, as in that printed Paper yet extant may appear, and the Planters Plea (both printed the same time, to satisfie the Godly-minded) wherein their Prayers were desired, and the Ground of our Removal expressed, viz. To propagate the Gospel, and other Grounds therein mentioned, as well performed, as that which was by John Humphry (a known Man that married the Earl of Lincoln's Sister, that printed them) dispersed into most Parts of England."

I send you these bibliographical scraps thinking they may fit into some cranny of your many-sided work.

P. S. Mr. Adams's Milton episode is closed,<sup>3</sup> but the N. E. Weekly Journal of March 17, 1741, shows there was then a copy in Boston in which the owner's name was written. Nathaniel Shower at his warehouse on Dock Square has for sale sundry goods, and goes on to say:

"Sundry Books have been taken out of the Dwelling House of the said Shower's (among which are Milton's Paradise lost, and Milton's Paradise regain'd) his Name is wrote on the first Leaf of each Book: Whoever can discover the Person that took them, or find where the Books are so they may be had again, shall be paid Forty Shillings for their Trouble. If offered to Sale, it's desir'd they may be stop'd."

Mr. GREENOUGH contributed from his collection fifteen letters addressed to the executive authorities of Massachu-

<sup>1</sup> "The Humble Request of His Majesty's Loyall Subjects, the Governor and the Company late gone for New England" etc. A copy is in the Boston Public Library. It is reprinted in "Life and Letters of John Winthrop," II. 10.

<sup>2</sup> See note in 3 Proc., I. 111. For John Humphrey see 2 Proc., XIII. 38.

<sup>3</sup> 3 Proc., XLII. 154.

setts on the defence of the frontier towns against Indian incursions in 1694-95, the aftermath of the outbreak of 1692.

PYNCHON TO ADDINGTON.

SPRINGFIELD, December 3, 1694.

SIR, — Very desirous I haue bene to haue had advice about continueing or quitting the Garrisons at Dearefield and Brookefield and therefore have several times wrot for directions thereabouts both to his Excel. before he rune of, and (If I mistake not) to your selfe also, But haue not Rec'd one line, nor heard any thing in the least concerning the same, and am loath vpon my owne head to discharge them, least If any thing fal out not wel, I should deservedly be Blamed, though the approaching winter gives hopes of some respit, and allowance of some ease from the charge and expence the Countrey is at, which I am desirous may be Improved for the best. Wherefore I write these lines once againe to your selfe, who can (and I request you to) move in it as is most meete and let me vnderstand what I am to doe Further. If with safety to the Place, I incline that the Garrison at Dearefield be dismissed or abated for a Month or sixe weekes and not much longer:

The entring vpon Winter wil give some security, for in Reson noe attempt can be from Canida now at this season, though when winter is settled al Rivers strong Passage good, days lengthen and warmer weather towards then may be the enymys motion and Indeed al times that they haue come either to Schenecktokee, or to the Magras it hath bene about the beginning of Febr, and they may as wel come to Dearefield, where a Garrison ought wel to be provided and settled in January, in meane time probably some relaxation may be allowed. And for Brookefield who are more within our Towne, I suppose this winter time they are more probably secured, and wil be advantaged by Dearfield being provided. And beside 3. men signifie litle (though the Inhabitants desire their continuance) for I haue drawne al from Brookfield to 3. men now there, who I doubt doe little as to watch etc. howeuer the Inhabitants desire them yet this winter til Spring I apprehend it wil not auaile much. But in the Spring either the People there should be caled off, or ordered off or otherwise have more soldiers: twil be to litle purpose If an Enmy come on them, vnless there be 12. or 16. which If it be not feazable and attended to, the People should haue seasonable notice to draw off in the Spring. But Dearefeild, that Post I conclud al are for maintaining it, with sufficient strength so as to hold it against the enymys attempts and thereby secure al these other Townes, and advantage Conecticot (For which end I returne againe to Dearfield) Supposing it to be much the Interest of Conecticot and their Duty for securing them selves and their Majesties subjects, and bearing some proportion in the charge of the war, to advance for the Garrisoning of that Place: wherefore I suggest that Conecticot be timely writ

vnto and moved to their Duty: It may be good to be before hand in seasonable writing to Govr. Treate: that they would Place 40. soldiers with al officers at Deare feild at the begining of Jan. or some time in Jan. next, and be at the charge thereof for al next Summer. otherwise it will be necessary This Province doe more then yet hath bene. For we must acknowledge that vnder God (who did al for vs) those few soldiers there in Sept. last, were a meanes of preserving and holding that Place: I humbly crave a candid acceptance of what is suggested and leave al with you, and to the most Judicious Resolves of the Leiut. Govr. and Council, hoping to heare from you what is needful. I did Hint something to you about Fortifications in these Townes we are not in any good Posture: both Hatfeild Hadly etc as wel as this Towne and the Rest are to open; Fortifications gon to decay and for repairing or making new, People a litle wilful Inclined to doe when and how they please or not at al, an order from authority is necessary to enforce to what is meete, and wil strengthen the hands of those here who would haue something done but find obstructions, to their discouragement, and laying it aside: that matters for safety may be revived by some quickning directions is necessary to get us into a better way of security in the Spring and against next yeares feared Trobles, which the Lord prevent. I hoped to haue Recd commissions for the Lt. Col. and Sergt. Major of this Regiment before the Govr. went, but none came, vnless they are left with your selfe: I should have bene glad, and need others joined with me.

I Recd. the Acts and orders for the Thanksgiving etc. and sent them to the several Townes as directed, but noe letter with them, nor any lines before or since: His excel. I heare arrived the Sabbath after he went from Boston at Piscattaqve to goe with the Mast Ships and Convoy etc. I pray God give him a good and safe Passage and order al things wel that he may returne to vs with a Blessing, and in the meane time to order matters wel for vs, gviding our Rulers aright in the Management of al affaires for his owne Glory and this Peoples good, and so with the Tender of al due respects and Service (as to your selfe, so) to the Leiut. Govr. and Gent. of the Council, I am, Sir. your assured Friend and humble Servant

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John Lynchon". The script is cursive, with a large, flowing initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

I shal be very thankful for a line from you, of the account of affaires, and of what forreigne News hath arrived therein. Vale. J. P.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Addressed: These For Honble Isaac Addington Esqr, one of the Council and Secretary of their Majesties Province of the Massachusetts Bay in Boston.



## HOOKE TO STOUGHTON.

KITTEBY this 17th of December, 1694.

May it pleas your honour, — These are only to informe you, that I haue understood by a letter from Coll: Giddney that your honour haue receiued my letter in which I informed you that I should be prepared soudenly for the sloop in hopes she might haue been here before this time, for our continuall longe delays haue allways proued predeudeshall to most of our expeditions and I wish it may not proue soe now, especially consideringe the two french vessells are gon east, which I would certaynly haue stopt had I come hom but on half day sooner; I feare nothings soe much as them to obstruct our good sucksess in this present designe; all the souldiers haue been in a readines euer since thursday last and haue nothings to doe but to imbarque imeadiatly soe soon as the sloop coms in; and to the end that nothings may hinder them I haue supplied them with cloathing and els fittinge for their acomadation; I hope your honour will see cause to hasten the sloop away; if shee be not com away before this com to your honours hand. All houses at our poynt are full of souldiers with the rest attendinge at Yorke wayghtinge euery moment when I shall send for them; which is all at present from him that is your honours perpetuall seruant.

FRANCIS HOOKE.

## THACHER TO STOUGHTON.

YARMOUTH, 22nd. December, 1694.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, SIR, — I Received yours yester day euening, and by these humbly give your self an account of that affaier. I did sum time since wright to Major Wally giving him a breef account there of with request to inform others Concerned. Sir, the press warrant directed to me by the Governour came not to hand vntill two daies after the souldiers are to be at boston. We had also intelligence that sum of the northern townes had sent their men away so that at first I was at a stand whether I had best to Issue out warrants or not, for it would be sum further considerable time be fore our men could get to Boston. Yet not with standing I forthwith sent forth warrants to those Captains which failed in the last sending forth, to Capt. Sparrow I sent for three men, to Barnestable for two, and to Sandwig for two, to Monamoy for one, and to falmouth for one. Eastham, Monamoy and falmouth sent none the last press. Barnestable, but two, that should haue sent fiae. Sandwich but one or two that should haue sent fower. From Monamoy I had one man sent forth with who waited 7. or 8 days but not a man more apeering I released him; the account I haue from Eastham is that they prest fower men but they were at a distance, for

the press mastar could not com to touch them. they refuse to obey saying they were not prest for they did not hear. The press mastar saith they might haue heard. wherupon the Captain sent a warrant to the Constable to aprehend them but the constable returns that he cannot find them, and the Captain thinks he has done as much as the law requiers. The Lieutenant of Barnestable, the Captain not being at whome, prest two men which paid their money. And, saith he can get none but what will pay at Sandwich they prest one or two but I hear they made such excuses that they did not pay nor were sent. From Falmouth I hear nothing. I would only craue leaue further to say that we in this County are vnder very greate disadvantag at this time especially, for our men were allarmed with the press neare a fortnight before the warrant came to me, souldiers being prest and sent from the northern towns. So that owrs were vpon their watch. 2ly all our young and strong men are imployed in whaling and mostly haue their rendivous remote from the towns and if they see any man coming towards them presently mistrust, make a shoute and run into the thickets. 3ly those that cant avoyd being taken if they haue money pay and if they haue it not they will make friends and get it. So that those that are most sutable to go vpon such service cannot be sent forth, and for press mastars to press persons of abillity it looks hard, for they do but as twer say I will haue 5<sup>li</sup> from you. I think that law is inConvenient for us, we haue not men here that wil be hired with money as in sum other plases they may. Thus Sir I haue giuen you an account of this Mattar as neere as I understand it. I would pray that this faillure may not be lookt vpon as contempt in our officer for they haue taken much pains to do what they haue don and were very desirous to haue sent the men sent for but the hendrances in breief you haue: Sir I haue ben lately very sick and am now lame, so that if it were not half so far I could not in person waite vpon your Honour which I had much rather haue don then to haue written, if it could haue ben. No more but humbly Requesting your favourable construction of my unpollicht sentences I subscribe my self Sir yours to be commanded in any service to my power.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Thacker". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "HOOKE TO STOUGHTON".

HOOKE TO STOUGHTON.

KITTERY this 23 of December 1694.

May it pleas your honour,—These are to informe you, that this morninge came in the long lookt for sloop. I designe God willinge to morrow morninge to take out of her what is to be landed here and to

putt abourde the souldiers that soe the uery firs opertunity may be improved to sayle hence, which I hope may be to morrow, howeuer your honour may be confydent that they shall not stope a moment for me, for both the souldiers as well as my self haue been much wearyed in our long wayghtinge for I did well hope when the thing was first concluded on, that by this time the sloop might haue been in a readines to haue returned I wish the long delaye that hath been doe not proue detrementall to our frontiers in the souldiers absence though I designe to send away as few of them as posible I can, but the long stay of the sloop hath ocationd many others that was willinge to goe for to returne home, pray if the Indians be not yett com away I hope your honour will see cause to hasten them consideringe our circumstances in this remote parts, by the next when the sloop is gone I shall inlardge and in the intrime remayne your honours humble seruant

FRANCIS HOOKE

#### HOOKE TO STOUGHTON.

KITTERY this 31 December, 1694

May it pleas your Honour, — I take it for granted that my letter came to your honours hand the last weeke in which I informed you that Mr. Phillips came not hether untill Lords day last was seauen night, one the next day beinge monday in the morninge I sent abourde the sloop and brought ashore all that was to be landed here and forthwith sent them ballast without any of their help in order unto a speedy dispatch concludeing one monday night or tewsdays morning they would haue sett sayle the souldiers hauinge been ready ten days before, but soe it was that he would not take them in one tewsdays soe that by sun sett that day came in the sloop with the Indians, order was attended about them that soe they were kept under deck all the time they were here; the weather proued soe terible that they did not see cause to sayle hence before saturday morninge I sent with the sloop 59 souldiers I hope by this time they are at theyr port. I pray God giue them good suckses I orderd them to atend such measurs as was concluded one at councill table, our long stay here hath put me under som fear that the enemy may be upon us before the returne of our soulders howeuer I haue left a company of souldiers at Barwicke York and Wells and am resolued to keep each place close to their duty, and in order there unto I am Just now bound to Yorke and Wells to take efectuall care with the comission officers of each town to haue ey ouer them and if any faylier, imeadiately to giue me an account thereof all which one the drawin of the souldiers they receiued my order for in wrightinge which now in person agayn I am resolued to see carefully atended, neuer the less if the souldiers should continue at pemaquid any time I

hope your honour will see cause to reinforce us which are but uery weake howeuer shall improue what strength we haue to the uttermost, I haue seen caus for to impres some men in our lower part of this riuer wher our garrisons ar strong and send some of them to pemaquid and others of them to Barwicke. All which I hope will be acceptable to your Honour, howeuer indeauors to the outtermost haue not been wantinge by your Honours humble seruant

*Francis Hooker*

The souldiers are gon under the conduct of Capt. Chubb and Leut. Brackett untill further order. The sloops went away out of this harbor within one hower on of another, but my strict charge was to keep the Indians downe: informing them that ther was another sloop goin with prouisions.

SALTONSTALL AND OTHERS TO ADDINGTON.

SIR, — In obedience to the Lt. Gov'r: Command dated Dec'r. 14: 94, which came to my hand Dec'r 21: 94, I sent out immediately to Maj'r Vaughan by Post to pray his appearance at Salisbury on Dec'r 31: 94; on which day I went forth to Salisbury, the place appointed; at which time and place Lt: Col: Pierce, and Maj'r Bradstreet very kindly attended, to countenance and encourage the designe: and service proposed; But when I came, and we attended at the place; not any one of New-hampshire would grant us their Company, nor send the least acco't or reason for their non appearance. I am now trying to get home, tho: cold and taking Newbery in my Way to consult our own safety; We meet with Capt: Harvey who opened his Commiss: from the Lt: Gov'r: Dated Dec: 28: 94, and in discourse with him, he informes that he had directions to discourse with Vs, about Almsbury upper Garison; whither convenient to be held up or not, so that the Lt: Gov'r: might give order for the suplying it with men out of their own Town; Our thoughts are that Foote garison about mid way betw: us and Almsbury is most necessary to be kept up, and well maintained; and a corresponce to be had betw: the Garison and Haverhill. We should be glad we might have a Scout betw: Haverhill and Chelmsford; for we do not expect that the Neighbouring province will ever agree with This, unless it

be in receiving our men to guard them, what ever may become of our own plantations, that may be thought in as great hazzard. By your Servants

*Wth: Saltonstall*  
*Daniel Prior*  
*Dudley Bradstreet Jf.*

NEWBERY Janu: 2. 1694/5

SALTONSTALL TO ADDINGTON.

HAV'LL Jan: 9: 1694/5

HON'D SIR,—I with my Lt: Col, and the Maj'r gave an Acco't from Newbery Jan: 2: 94/5 of our disappointment on the day for Meeting with Maj'r Vaughan at Salisbury where we all attended: This farther acco't I have to adde; When I came home from the Journey the 3d inst: at night I found at my house Capt. Jno: Everet who came with a Letter from Maj'r Vaughan to leave his part of the affair to Capt. Everet; We considered the Lt: Gov'r Commands, and I attended his direction given therewith; for the next day, i: e: 4th inst. We concluded how to order our men for carrying on that Meeting betw: Hav'll and Exeter: and in all his proposalls complyd with him; we thought, which I could not but joyn in, That without more men at both Townes, it could not be otherwise determined. We began upon the Scout or March on the following day the 5th instant; A fuller acco't if desired, in warmer weather, shal be given. Hav'll men plead hard with me for more men, to be on pay, so that a Scout may go the other way, and cross the head of our Woods towards Varnums, in which Maj'r Hinchman, (if you think meet to order him so to do) may comply and joyn. However without him my proposall for Hav'll will be very satisfactory and beneficial; your answer I shall wait for and pray it may come by this Bearer James Sanders, with order what to do in it; And the order also may come to me to command men by press to make exchange for some of the men here that want it, and for others as occasion shal be; It will be necessary that some of them may have part, if not all of their wages tho: they be not yet dismiss. The Constable

calls for pay and depends on the wages for to satisfie him, and supply their other necessities; for we have no Commissary here.

Sir: I pray grant me an answer be it what it will, that I may be at peace with them; and let them have what accomodation may be, in the particulars mentioned; The men are sober, peaceable, and not violent in their petitions; and yet I know that the desire of some of them is, me judice, rational and necessary. Sir, I am your Servant

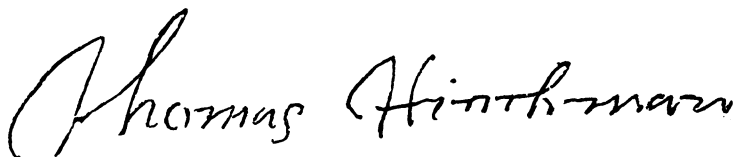
NATH: SALTONSTALL.

HINCHMAN TO STOUGHTON.

CHELMSFORD, the 18th of Jan'y 1694/5

HONOURD SIR,—I reced yours beareing date Jan'y the 15th. 1694/5, which I returne you hearty thanks for. That I may be strenghthened thereby to performe and bringe others to theire duty in order to secure our Towns from sudden Invasion by the Common Enimie. Yet as to reportes that have bin made I know not. But there might be some grounds for the same, concerneing watcheing in some of the Towns in our Regiment; yet as for our fronteires, there are as strict orders given out as I am Capable to doe. And tis attend'd.

Honoured sir I have in obedience to yours, sent out my warrants to the respective Towns belonging to our Regiment to set up strict watches. And as to the severall souldiers, as by yours Reced I was required to give you an account of, they are forty six in number that are in our partes, who are disposed of according to my orders. Eight of them are at Lankister, fourteen at Groton at present, eleven at Dunstable, and six at Merrimak, who are and have bin kept dayly out upon the scout, many miles about the places where they are posted. The other seven are in Chelmsford who are Improved for the Securyty of the Town as well as may be Considering how remote they are one from the othere, at the severall Garrisons where they are posted. So I Remaine your most Humble Servant to Command



FROST TO STOUGHTON.

KITTERY In the Count. YORKE Jan. 21st. 1694/5.

May pleas your Honour,—Yours of the 14th. Inst. I received on Saturday last In the Even. and since your Honour has been pleased to Repose that trust (as by your order) in me I shall take care for their

Majesties Service and Safetey of their Subjects in these partts forthwith to follow your Directions and Commands; I am goeing this day for Wells, and Yorke, to see what posture they are in and att my Returne shall take an Accountt of what Stores are left here, and render accountt of the Number of Souldiers in each place etc: to your Honour by the next Post: and in all respects shall see to the watchess, and Scouting for the observing the Enimies aproach, I humbly offer to your Honours consideration the great want of Shoes and Stockings for our Souldiers here severall of them being uncapable of service for want thereof; also that severall Souldiers sent oute are lame more fitt for an Hospitall then to do service for the Cuntrey unless to eat up the provision, and to putt the Countrey to charge: on Saterdag last at night Mr. Peprills Shallop came from Fishing, gives an accountt that on Fryday last between black Point and Sawcoe thay did see six Smokes in the woods a litle from the sea side, which Judge may bee the Enimie: haveing no farther to offer at present to your Honour, I subscribe your Honours humble Servantt

CHARLES FROST.

#### SALTONSTALL TO STOUGHTON.

HAVERHIL, Jan: 23: 1694/5.

SIR, — Your Honours most kind answer to mine sent the 9th of Jan: 1694/5, was fully made known to many who prevailed with me to write; Their mouths (and I hope their hearts consent therewith) are abundantly open, and fill'd with thankfull acknowledgment of your faithfull thoughts for; and care of Owr; and I may say distressed; if not distracted place. Bis dat qui cito dat; your Answer being so soon given, adds to the kindness. My return should have been sooner but I could not then, nor yet can I tell what to make of the Scout towards Chelmsford or Varnum's, unless Maj'r Hinchman be engaged in it, and will speak with me at Haverhil, or Else where; as your Honor shall please to order. I have consulted with many considerate persons here, who think that twelve or 18 men may be necessary for the Scout, For, They cannot move every day upon the same March.

I have discourst Capt: Harvey the 19th instant about Foots Garison, who informes me; They shall be thankfull and satesfied if the Country afford Foots garison Foure men to be upon duty and pay at that Garison; and for other additional men of their own to joyn them He feares not but they will attend, and do what shall be convenient for them to do: For the other Garison mentioned, viz; as I understand, at John Pressy's, He thinks it will be best for the Inhabitants adjacent, to stay and maintaine the same according to their own first voluntary entrance thereon; there being a competent number of Neighbours at hand;

but how many I know not, and the place also I am fully a Stranger unto ; for they never come neer me.

I venture to mention the desire of severall men ; That the Country please to keep out on pay abt: 30, or 40 or 50 men, at Haverhil, to be, with a Commander over them, duely to range and sometimes ly out in the Woods, as the weather will give leave, But, Then I feare and see there will be necessity of a Commissary here, with Country Stores of Ammunition, Provision and cloathing etc. There can be no expectation of through and satisfactory service in Winter time without a supply of Snow Shoes.

I have according to your Honours Order, enclosed an Acco't of the Soldiers time and Billets at Haverhil, accounting to January the 17th. 1694/5, inclusive. The notice I have given them of your Honours Resolution and purpose is no small satisfaction to them all ; and adds chearfullness.

Sir I pray that the expectation of the men may not be frustrated, but that the Orders for their pay for the time mentioned may come as soon as your self thinks meet.

Hon'd Sir, I begg that your pardon, for want of Method and apt expressions, may be, according to your own Candid disposition, freely granted to ; Hon'd Sir, your humble Servant

NATH'LL SALTONSTALL

#### SALTONSTALL TO ADDINGTON

HAV 'LL JANR: 25: 1694/5

SIR, — The solicitous thoughts of many here, with respect to the hazzard this Plantation is in, and judged so to be ; more than many other places puts them upon hurrying Me to run upon the Lt: Gov'r and your self with often Letters and proposalls, which otherwise I should not, of My self, trouble your Worship with. My Letter to the Lt: Gov'r should have come post the next day but one after the receipt of the last from His Honour ; dated Jan: the 10: 1694/5, but that the weather, and way in the Towne and Woods would be a great hinderance to our motion, which we desire to attend, and know is expected of vs.

Bec: of the Lt: Gov'rs remote lodgings, or Place, I am necessitated to direct my Letters to your own hand, and pray that, since the Answer must pass through your own hand, you please to favour me and the people of Haverhil with as speedy and as kind and comfortable an Answer as I received the last time.

Give me leave, Sir, on the behalf of the Soldiers, to mention one thing, which I had no answer of in your last ; yea or Nay, which might be through fullness of business, on your hands at all times. Let



a Grant be made me to press fresh men, as occasion may be; for sickness, or other reasons; to keep the number allowed of and posted here, full; Or Let it be denied; I shall be satisfied, and shall the more freely give answer to any motions made to me; For I purpose to attend, all Orders or directions, that shall be given me.

Please, Sir, to forward the grant of Debentures and Pay to the Soldiers, as in the Bill I have draw and sent by the Lt: Gov'r's Order; and when sent to me, which is their desire, I shall carefully and speedily deliver them to the Owners. Sir, I am your Servant

N<sup>L</sup>L SALTONSTALL.

STOUGHTON TO SALTONSTALL.

Boston, Jany. 31, 1694/5.

SIR, — I have yours of the 23d inst. before me with the inclosed list of the Souldiers under pay within your Regiment, which I have transmitted to the Commissioners for War with direction to prepare their Debentures, and to give you speedy notice thereof, and necessary Instructions how the Souldiers may come at their pay with the least difficulty; as also to write unto you concerning the several places of their posts: which is thought not to be to the most advantage for service: they will suggest what they apprehend advisable in that respect, and how Foots Garrison may be maintained; And likewise for the keeping of a Scout betwixt your Town and Varnum's; which it's thought will greatly conduce to the safety of the whole if diligently attended. I have written unto Major Henchman to meet yourself at Andover to adjust that matter with you, that it may be forthwith set on Foot. For what is suggested about raysing of a new Company of Souldiers to be posted in your Town, the charge thereof will be insupportable, and the Service proposed, it's thought, may be as well Effectuated and that saved, If the directions in the Law concerning Alarms or an attack made upon any place be well attended, and the powers given unto your selfe in your Instructions. In some other of the Regiments I am informed the chief Officer has so concerted the matter with the Captains and other Officers, that a certain number particularly named in each Company are to be in readiness forthwith to march upon any Exigent and a sutable person appointed to conduct them for the reliefe of their Neighbours; which is thought to be a good Expedient but one principal meanes under God for the safeguard and preservation of the Frontiers, is by a lively careful Scout, that may discover the Enemies approach and prevent a Surprisal. I trust you will be very strict and vigilant to see that the Scout be constantly upon duty, and the whole militia of your Regiment, be provided and furnished as the law directs, and that defects be taken notice of and duely punished, and let me from time to time be

advised of what may occur, or is further necessary for their Majesties Service. I am your loveing Friend

W. STOUGHTON.

FROST TO STOUGHTON.

KITTERY : February 4th. 1694/5

May it Pleas your Honour, — Of Late since the death of Major Hooke I haue wrought boath to your Honour and to the Commissioners of Warr but no answer Rec'd as yet, I herewith send according to your Order the Following Account. As to Account of Stores at the death of Major Hooke which was Jan'r 10th I find vizt. 13 hhd's of Bread 23 Barrells of porke 5 hhd's of Peas wanting @  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushell @  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a hhd of Rye one Barrell of powder and @ 12 lb in the Bottom of an Other Barrell and @ 200 lb of Musquet shot, 7 pair of Mittens 2 Caps 5 Weastcoats ; out of which there I owe to that time to seuerall persons for Billetting of Souldiers seuerall Quantites of provisions which hereafter I shall giue a farther account of. At Yorke in the hands of Leut. Abraham Prebble @ 40 lbs of powder 20 lbs of Shot, 3 dozen of flints 2 Barrells of porke which I suppose was sent to him a Little before the death of Major Hooke. At Wells, in the hands of Leut. Storrer  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Barrells of powder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb hundred pounds of Musquet Shot. This is all the Stores there is. Likewise in Wells, posted 36 Souldiers in 6 Garrisons whose Buisnes is in suitable weather to Scout to Newitchawannick and of the Eastward side of the Towne Towards Cape Porpus There is at present at Yorke posted 29 Souldiers who are ordred to scout on the Eastward Side of the Towne and towards Newitchawannick. At the vper part of Kittery 49 in seuerall Garrisons, who scout from thence to meat Wells Scout, and the vper part of the Towne Wells haueing a Late Supply of provision by Gouge the Contents of which I yet know not. Yorke is Quiet out of provision. I haue Lately dismissed 2 Souldiers that ware vncapable and unfit for Service and there is Seuerall More vnder the same Curcumstance for want of Necessaries. At Sawco is posted 24 Souldiers. As for Major Hooke's Accounts in Refference to the Warr the Ouerseers of his will not haueing heitherto time to settle matters are not perfected but with all Conuenient Speed will be Adjusted though fear will proue but verry slack which when done shall Transmit it to the Commissioners of Warr according to your Order ; I once more pray your Honour for A Supply of Shoes and Stockins etc. for the Souldiers sent heither and also for Prouision for those at Yorke. I am your Honours Humble Seruant

Charles Frost =

## STOUGHTON TO SALTONSTALL, APPLETON AND HINCHMAN.

SIR, — The Intelligence I have formerly communicated unto you of the Enemys preparations and designe to make an attack upon the outposts of this Province, being refreshed unto me by way of New Yorke, and that a party are set forth from Canada towards the Eastern parts, I judge it necessary to revive my former orders sent you, that you carefully see that good watches and Scouts be kept out within your Regiment and especially in such places, as lye most Exposed. And to the intent you may not be found unprovided to meet with and repel the force of the Enemy in case of their approach, Besides what directions are given in the Law in that respect upon an alarm, and the Instructions which you have by you, It is thought advisable and I do accordingly direct that you cause to be listed a select number out of each military Company and Troop in the several neer Towns within your Regiment sufficient to make a compleat Company of one hundred men or upwards and to nominate a fit person or persons to be their Commanders who are to be alwaies in a readiness, and to be charged with it as their duty upon the first notice of the Enemies approach or alarm given, forthwith to repair well provided with Armes and ammunition to such place as shall be assigned for their pirade, and being mustered and draun together immediately to advance to the releife of the Town or place assaulted, and to repel and pursue the Enemy as occasion and opportunity shall present. Let me have an account from you of your doings herein with what speed may be. If any Service extraordinary be performed by them more than is by Law required It will have its consideration for meet allowance to be given. I am your Loveing Friend

W. S.

BOSTON, February 14th. 1694/5.

HINCHMAN TO STOUGHTON.<sup>1</sup>

[February, 1694/5.]

HONOURED SIR, — I reced yours beareing Date febr'u'y the 14th 94/5 on the 16th of said feb'ry at nighte, wherein your honour signifies unto me that you are apprehensive that we are in dainger of being asault'd by the Enimie in our fronteires, which notice I am exceedingly obliged to your Honour for. And in obedience to your Command I have Isued out my warrants to the severall Captaines in the Regiment, under my Care, requiring them to see that strict watches be kept in the Towns for feare of a suden surpriseall by the Enimie, and farther

<sup>1</sup> Addressed "To the Honoured Lt. Governour Mr. William Stowton. To be left at Mr. Isaac Addingtons, Secretary, in Boston."

to make choise of and to list a select number of our most able men boath out of the horse and foote in the severall Companys belonging to our Regiment, to the number of 134 men or thereabouts, who are to be in a reddyne, at halfe an hours warneing of any place or places being Asaulted, to move away for the releife of any people so assaulted, and in order to the repelling and destroying of the Enimie, under some meet Conduct, who are all required to be well fixed with armes and Amunition, and six days provition so that they may as well persue as repell the Enimie.

And in respect of scouteing, I have taken care that it may be and se that tis attended by the soldiers I Have as well as the season will permitt of for the securitie of our partes, and as to a Comander I have not yet apointed who shall be cheife, but if occasion be I hope I shall doe it to satisfaction. Not further to give your honour Trubble I rest, your most humble servant to Command,

THOMAS HINCHMAN.

#### SALTONSTALL TO STOUGHTON.

HAVERHIL, March 18: 1694/5

HON'BLE SIR, — On Friday night last I got home; The next day I sett myself to work to dispatch Letters to the severall Commanders of this Regiment for a supply of men for release of them with me at Haverhil, who are under pay, and expect their answers. I find more difficulty to obtain one or Two at Haverhil than I believe I shall meet with from all the rest. I will never plead for an Haverhill man more; when this turn is over, tho' I have designed their accommodation: I have labored, and, but yet in vain. It's to my grief that this acco't comes to your Honours hand. Our dependence now under God is only upon your self.

Sir: The last night at 8 a Clock Post from Exeter<sup>1</sup> comes with a Letter from Major Vaughan, with another enclosed from Capt. March at Pemaquid. I shall not relate the contents, bec: I enclose to your Hon'r his to me. By it may (if his report received (as he saies) be true) be understood our danger; and what we must expect from the Enemie; Nothing but ruine: And how convenient it may be (as was spoken) to draw off a part of the 12 men here; to place them more remote on the South of Merrimack at Stevens's Garrison; And what need We here have of further assistance; if God please to add his Blessing to endeavours.

Hon'ble Sir: I shall be fully thankfull if your Hon'r please to authorize some meet person to appear here; and tell us what we should, may, or must do. I have laboured in vain: Some go this, and

<sup>1</sup> "Eeter" in ms.

that, and the other way at pleasure, and do what they list; But I hope will observe another rather than an Home-dweller. Were it in my Province I could name One or Two. But any with your Honours Commission will be welcome; and shall with rejoycing be so to me.

Possibly the condition and danger we are in may draw more than is convenient from me. And, yet, if it may be no otherwise than now it is; I must pay a tribute to lay my Commission at your Honours Foot.

I have been ready to serve my Country, and this town, under many disadvantages, dissatisfactions, and discouragements; but may not, and cannot, hold out longer; with the vsage I meet with. I am, Sir, Your Honours most humble Servant

NATH: SALTONSTALL.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER,

1910.

IN compliance with the requirements of the By-Laws, Chapter VII., Article 2, the Treasurer respectfully submits his Annual Report, made up to March 31, 1910.

The special funds now held by the Treasurer are twenty-nine in number. Of these special funds twenty-two were particularly numbered and described in the Treasurer's report for the year ending March 30, 1907.<sup>1</sup> The remaining special funds were numbered and described as follows in the Treasurer's report for the year ending March 31, 1909, namely:

XXIII. WATERSTON LIBRARY FUND.

XXIV. CHAMBERLAIN FUND.

XXV. SALISBURY FUND.

XXVI. SANFORD FUND.

The Sanford Fund, the income of which was applicable to the general purposes of the Society, has been transferred to, and now forms a part of, the General Fund, and in place thereof is XXVI, the EDMUND FARWELL SLAFTER FUND, being a legacy of one thousand dollars under the will of Rev. Edmund Farwell Slafter, D.D., received by the Treasurer March 7, 1910, the purpose of the Fund being as stated in the will,

to form a Library Fund, or to be added to a library fund already existing, the income of which is to be expended for the increase and enrichment of the Library of said Society.

<sup>1</sup> 3 Proc., I. 6-26.

**XXVII. THE JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY CENTENARY FUND.**

In accordance with a vote of the Council on December 8, 1909, the Treasurer has

set apart one-fourth of the principal of said bequest and one-fourth of the income earned and accumulated in accordance with the terms of Mr. Sibley's gift . . . and that hereafter the entire income from the Centenary Fund be annually added to the principal until the expiration of the term named in Mr. Sibley's bequest, namely, January 22, 2002.

The principal of the John Langdon Sibley Centenary Fund with the accumulated income now amounts to \$47,609.30.

The two funds remaining are the two special investments referred to in detail in the Treasurer's report for the year ending March 31, 1909, namely:

The **BRATTLE STREET CHURCH MODEL FUND** of one hundred dollars and the accumulated income which now amounts to \$117.11, and which is solely applicable to the care and preservation of the Model of the Brattle Street Church which was received in April, 1887, and which fund is now invested in the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank; and,

The **M. A. PARKER FUND**, deposited in the Provident Institution for Savings, the original amount of which was one thousand dollars, including the gift of Mr. Thomas Minns, as stated in my last report, the accumulated income on the same being \$76.29. The interest on the latter fund is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library, and now appears in the Treasurer's annexed statement as the M. A. Parker Fund, which together with the Church Model Fund is a special investment, and the income received therefrom is not included in the consolidated income.

The only legacy received during the year is that under the will of Edmund Farwell Slafter, D.D., before referred to. The securities held by the Treasurer as investments on account of the above mentioned funds are as follows:

## INVESTMENTS

## SCHEDULE OF BONDS

NAME		DUE	PAR VALUE
Chicago & West Michigan R. R. Co.	5%	1921	\$14,000.00
Chicago & North Michigan R. R. Co.	5%	1931	1,000.00
Rio Grande Western R. R. Co.	4%	1939	5,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	4%	1921	8,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	4%	1922	2,000.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	3½%	1949	4,000.00
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton R. R.	5%	1941	5,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995	14,500.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995 "adjustment"	9,000.00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R.	4%	1995 "convertible"	3,000.00
Chicago Jct. & Union Stock Yds.	5%	1915	13,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	5%	1946	10,000.00
United Zinc & Chemical Co.	5%	1928	30,000.00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
Lewiston-Concord Bridge Co.	5%	1924	12,000.00
Boston & Maine R. R. Co.	4½%	1944	6,000.00
American Tel. & Tel. Co.	4%	1929	10,000.00
Northern Pacific, & Great Northern R. R. Cos.	4%	1921 "joint"	50,000.00
Kansas City Stock Yards Co.	5%	1913 "convertible"	12,000.00
Long Island R. R. Co.	4%	1949	6,000.00
New York Central & H. R. R. R. Co.	4%	1934	15,000.00
Bangor & Aroostook R. R. Co.	4%	1951	10,000.00
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western R. R. Co.	4%	1946	2,000.00
Fitchburg R. R. Co.	4%	1927	9,000.00
Kansas City, Clinton, & Springfield R. R. Co.	5%	1925	3,000.00
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill Street Railway Co.	5%	1923	2,000.00
West End Street Ry. Co.	4%	1915	6,000.00
Washington Water Power Co.	5%		10,000.00
United Electric Securities	5%	1939	15,000.00
Blackstone Valley Gas & Elec. Co.	4%		10,000.00
Western Tel. & Tel. Co.	5%		5,000.00
Maine Central R. R.	4½%		5,000.00
Par value			<u>\$316,500.00</u>



## SCHEDULE OF STOCKS

	PAR
50 Merchants National Bank, Boston . . . . .	\$5,000.00
50 State National Bank, Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
50 National Bank of Commerce, Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
50 National Union Bank, Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
50 Second National Bank, Boston . . . . .	5,000.00
25 National Shawmut Bank, Boston . . . . .	2,500.00
35 Boston & Albany R. R. Co. . . . .	3,500.00
25 Old Colony R. R. Co. . . . .	2,500.00
25 Fitchburg R. R. Co. Pfd. . . . .	2,500.00
150 Chicago Jct. Rys. & Union Stock Yards Co. Pfd. . . . .	15,000.00
150 American Smelting & Refining Co. Pfd. . . . .	15,000.00
158 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Pfd. . . . .	15,800.00
302 Kansas City Stock Yards Co. . . . .	30,200.00
10 Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co. . . . .	1,000.00
6 Boston Real Estate Trust . . . . .	6,000.00
5 State Street Exchange . . . . .	500.00
3 Pacific Mills . . . . .	3,000.00
50 Seattle Electric Co. Pfd. . . . .	5,000.00
<u>1194</u> Shares . . . . .	<u>\$127,500.00</u>

## SCHEDULE OF NOTES RECEIVABLE

G. St. L. Abbott, Trustee, Mortgage 6% . . . . .	\$13,000.00
A. & C. F. Ammand, Mortgage 6% . . . . .	3,500.00
	<u>\$16,500.00</u>

## SCHEDULE OF SAVINGS BANK BOOKS

M. A. Parker Fund	\$1,000 and accrued int. .	\$1,076.29
Brattle Street Church Fund	\$100 and accrued int. .	217.11
		<u>\$1,293.40</u>

## RECAPITULATIONS

Bonds, par value . . . . .	\$316,500.00
Stocks, par value . . . . .	127,500.00
Notes receivable . . . . .	16,500.00
Savings Bank Books . . . . .	1,293.40
	<u>\$461,793.40</u>

Represented by Balance, Investment account \$458,825.83

The balance sheet follows and shows the present condition of the several accounts :

## BALANCE SHEET

Investment Account . .	\$458,825.83	Various Funds . . .	\$410,303.53
		Accumulated Income	
		of Funds . . . . .	64,683.57
			<u>\$474,987.10</u>
Real Estate . . . . .	97,990.32	Building Fund . . .	72,990.32
		Ellis House . . . . .	25,000.00
Cash . . . . .	497.43		
Accrued Interest on bonds			
bought March 30, 1910	62.50		
Balance			
General Account . .	15,601.34		
	<u>\$572,977.42</u>		<u>\$572,977.42</u>

## FUNDS AND ACCUMULATIONS

	ACCUMULATED INCOME	FUND
Anonymous . . . . .		\$4,118.53
Appleton . . . . .	\$6,236.29	12,203.00
Amory, Wm. . . . .	1,735.23	3,000.00
E. B. Bigelow . . . . .	552.36	2,000.00
R. C. Billings . . . . .	2,428.09	10,000.00
Chamberlain . . . . .	58.67	1,232.33
Dowse . . . . .		10,000.00
Ellis . . . . .		31,663.66
Richard Frothingham . . . . .	2,676.06	3,000.00
General Fund . . . . .		44,427.43
Lawrence . . . . .	1,087.06	3,000.00
Lowell . . . . .	365.73	3,000.00
Mass. Hist. Trust . . . . .	5,271.57	10,000.00
Peabody . . . . .	4,318.58	22,123.00
C. A. L. Sibley . . . . .		22,509.48
J. L. Sibley . . . . .	22,707.27	121,077.00
Savage . . . . .	527.96	6,000.00
Salisbury . . . . .		5,000.00
Waterston Pub'g. Fund (No. 3) . . . . .	3,267.97	10,000.00
Waterston Library Balance . . . . .	285.32	3,875.14
Waterston Fund No. 1 . . . . .	1,200.92	5,000.00
Waterston Fund No. 2 . . . . .	4,750.75	10,000.00
T. L. Winthrop . . . . .	281.51	2,364.66
Robert C. Winthrop . . . . .	5,414.09	10,000.00
Wm. Winthrop . . . . .	1,324.74	5,000.00
J. L. Sibley Centenary Fund . . . . .		47,609.30
Edmund F. Slafter Fund . . . . .		1,000.00
M. A. Parker . . . . .	76.29	1,000.00
Brattle Street Church Model Fund . . . . .	117.11	100.00
Total Amount Funds . . . . .		<u>\$410,303.53</u>
Total Accumulated Income . . . . .	<u>\$64,683.57</u>	64,683.57
Total . . . . .		<u>\$474,987.10</u>

## INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

<i>Balance Account March 31, 1909</i> . . . . .		<b>\$439,994.10</b>
Added since:		
\$10,000.00 Washington Water Power Co. . .	\$10,350.00	
16,000.00 United Electric Securities . . . .	16,403.33	
3,000.00 New York Central & H. R. R. R. . .	2,883.75	
10,000.00 Blackstone Valley Gas & El. . . .	9,975.00	
5,000.00 Western Tel. & Tel. Co. . . . .	4,862.50	
5,000.00 Maine Central 4½'s . . . . .	4,993.75	
5,000.00 Seattle Electric Co. Pfd. . . . .	5,100.00	
	<u>\$54,568.33</u>	
Accrued Interest on Parker Savings Bank Book	76.29	
Brattle Street Church Model Fund . . . . .	<u>217.11</u>	<b>54,861.73</b>
		<b>\$494,855.83</b>
Less:		
Received on G. St. L. Abbott Note . . . . .	\$3,000.00	
\$1,000.00 United Electric Securities, Bond paid	1,030.00	
3,000.00 Am. Tel. & Tel. Co., Notes paid . .	3,000.00	
22,000.00 Burlington & Missouri R. R. Co., Bonds paid . . . . .	<u>\$22,000.00</u>	
2,000.00 Michigan Central R. R., Notes paid	2,000.00	
5,000.00 Pennsylvania R. R., Notes paid . .	<u>5,000.00</u>	<b>36,030.00</b>
<i>Balance Account March 31, 1910</i> . . . . .		<b>\$458,825.83</b>
Accounted for in the preceding schedules, amounting at par value to . . . . .		
	<b>\$461,793.40</b>	

## GENERAL ACCOUNT

<i>Balance at Debit this Account March 31, 1909</i> . .		<b>\$6,036.52</b>
<i>Charges made during year</i>		
Salaries of Librarian's Assistants . . . . .	\$3,060.00	
Editor and Assistants . . . . .	6,169.97	
Engineer and Janitor . . . . .	1,020.00	
Treasurer's Bookkeeper . . . . .	600.00	
Cleaning Building . . . . .	134.50	
Printing and Binding . . . . .	1,609.52	
Stationery and Postage . . . . .	307.50	
Light . . . . .	67.92	
Water . . . . .	73.00	
Fuel . . . . .	455.00	
Repairs to Building . . . . .	634.18	
Furniture . . . . .	273.12	
Metal Shelving . . . . .	1,140.00	
Rent Safety Vault . . . . .	50.00	
Subscription to American bibliography . . . .	100.00	
Public Accountant . . . . .	25.00	
Treasurer's Bond . . . . .	25.00	
Telephone . . . . .	118.09	
Fire Insurance . . . . .	17.50	
Miscellaneous Expenses . . . . .	348.88	
D. M. Matteson, "Index" (final payment) . .	<u>400.00</u>	
<i>Total Expenses</i> . . . . .		<b>\$16,629.18</b>
		<b>\$22,665.70</b>

GENERAL ACCOUNT—*Continued*

Brought over . . . . .		\$22,665.70
Less Sale of Publications . . . . .	\$761.52	
Interest M. A. Parker Books transferred to Parker Fund . . . . .	47.48	
Balance Dowse Fund . . . . .	594.60	
Balance Ellis Fund . . . . .	1,894.58	
Balance General Fund . . . . .	2,598.39	
Balance Sanford Fund . . . . .	119.13	
Balance Salisbury Fund . . . . .	299.17	
Balance C. A. L. Sibley Fund . . . . .	749.49	
<i>Total Credits</i> . . . . .		\$7,064.36
<i>Balance at Dr., March 31, 1910</i> . . . .		<u>\$15,601.34</u>

## ACCUMULATED INCOME OF FUNDS

Cash Received during year March 31, 1909, to March 31, 1910		\$24,571.31
Less Accrued Interest on Bonds bought . . . . .		321.78
		<u>24,249.53</u>
Interest added to Bank Books		
M. A. Parker Fund . . . . .	\$76.29	
Brattle Street Church Model . . . . .	8.40	
Interest not included in accounts		
Brattle Street Church Model . . . . .	108.11	\$145.32
Sale Chamberlain's Chelsea . . . . .		27.00
		<u>\$24,421.85</u>
Accumulated Income of Funds March		
31, 1909 . . . . .		57,882.00
		<u>\$82,303.85</u>
Transfer to Centenary Funds:		
J. L. Sibley . . . . .	\$2,687.79	
Anonymous . . . . .	232.52	\$2,920.31
Transfer to General Account Balances of Funds:		
Dowse . . . . .	\$594.60	
Ellis . . . . .	1,894.58	
General . . . . .	2,598.39	
Sanford . . . . .	119.13	
Salisbury . . . . .	299.17	
C. A. L. Sibley . . . . .	749.49	\$6,255.36
Paid out on Income of Funds		
Publication of Proc., "Index," etc. . . . .	\$4,294.79	
Other Publications . . . . .	844.13	
Illustrations, etc. . . . .	232.90	
Books, Binding, etc. . . . .	1,324.68	
Salary of Librarian's Assistant . . . . .	1,700.05	
Express on Chamberlain's Chelsea . . . . .	42.06	
Framing . . . . .	7.00	\$8,445.61
		<u>\$17,621.28</u>
Accumulated Income on Funds March 31, 1910 . . . . .		<u>\$64,683.57</u>

## CASH ACCOUNT

*Balance on hand March 31, 1909* . . . . . \$18,135.00  
*Received during year to March 31, 1910*

From Sale of Publications . . . . .	\$761.52	
Investments matured . . . . .	36,030.00	
Legacy Edmund F. Slafter . . . . .	1,000.00	
Income from Investments . . . . .	24,571.31	
Sale Chamberlain's Chelsea . . . . .	27.00	
	<hr/>	
Total Receipts . . . . .		62,389.83
		<hr/>
		\$80,524.83

*Payments during same period have been:*

Securities bought . . . . .	\$54,568.33
Accrued Interest on Bonds bought . . . . .	321.78
Accrued Interest on Bonds bought March 30, 1910 . . . . .	62.50
General Account . . . . .	16,629.18

*Paid on account of Income:*

Bigelow Fund . . . . .	\$297.63
Billings Fund . . . . .	7.00
Chamberlain Fund . . . . .	42.06
Dowse Fund . . . . .	3.74
Lowell Fund . . . . .	71.12
Mass. Hist. Trust Fund . . . . .	56.47
Peabody Fund, for "Index," etc. . . . .	2,643.33
Savage Fund . . . . .	177.53
Waterston Pub'g., for Proc. 42 . . . . .	1,645.49
Waterston Library Fund . . . . .	8.10
Waterston No. 1 . . . . .	7.00
Waterston No. 2, for "Foster" . . . . .	955.41
J. L. Sibley Fund . . . . .	1,933.40
C. A. L. Sibley Fund . . . . .	597.33
	<hr/>
Total to Funds . . . . .	8,445.61

Total Payments . . . . .		80,027.40
--------------------------	--	-----------

<i>Balance on hand March 31, 1910</i> . . . . .		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$497.43

The income for the year derived from the investments and credited to the several funds in proportion to the amount in which they stand on the Treasurer's books was nearly six per cent of the funds.

The present condition of the Society is shown in detail in the foregoing statements and abstracts, but it may be convenient to give a short summary.

The real estate, which is entirely unincumbered, stands on the books at \$97,990.32, but is valued by the City Assessors at \$197,000. The aggregate amount of the permanent funds is

\$410,303.53, which together with the unexpended balances and income is represented by securities and deposits and amounts to \$458,825.83, as per schedule given above.

There is also appended to the report an itemized statement of the several funds of the Society, with the accrued income of each as of April 1, 1910, together with such restrictions upon the use of the principal or income as are found in the bequests or gifts.

ARTHUR LORD,  
*Treasurer.*

Boston, April 1, 1910.

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society, as made up to April 1, 1910, have attended to that duty, and report that they find that the securities held by the Treasurer for the several funds correspond with the statement in his Annual Report.

They have engaged the services of Mr. Henry A. Piper, a Public Accountant, who reports to them that he finds the accounts correctly kept and properly vouched, that the balance of cash on hand is satisfactorily accounted for, and that the trial balance is accurately taken from the Ledger.

THOMAS MINNS,  
JAMES F. HUNNEWELL, } *Committee.*

Boston, April 6, 1910.

## FUNDS OF THE SOCIETY.

APRIL 1, 1910.

THE Treasurer reports the amounts of the several funds of the Society, the accrued income of each as of April 1, 1910, together with such restrictions upon the use of the principal or income as are found in the gift or bequest.

## WILLIAM AMORY FUND.

\$3,000, the bequest of William Amory, received January 7, 1889.

*Voted*, January 10, 1889, "That the income be applied to the general purposes of the Society; or to such specified objects as may be directed from time to time."

2 Proceedings, iv. 236.

\$3,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$1,735.23

PUBLICATIONS: 6 Collections, x.

## ANONYMOUS FUND.

\$1,000.00, the gift of a Resident Member, April 14, 1877.

2 Proceedings, iii. 277.

250.00, the gift of the same member, April, 1888.

2 Proceedings, iv. 353.

Donor instructed Treasurer that "the income is to be added to the principal until the Annual Meeting in 1991, — the close of the second century from the organization of the Society. All the papers relating to the fund have been sealed up, and placed with other evidences of property belonging to the Society."

2 Proceedings, xiii. 66.

\$4,118.53, present amount of fund.

## APPLETON FUND.

\$10,000, the gift, November 18, 1854, of Nathan Appleton, William Appleton, and Nathaniel I. Bowditch, trustees under the will of Samuel Appleton, "in accordance with what we believe to have been his wish." 1 Proceedings, II. 597.

*Voted*, January 11, 1855, that "the income of the same, the accounts of which shall be kept separately from the other receipts and expenditures of the Society, be applied for ever exclusively to 'the procuring, preservation, preparation, and publication of historical papers' being the objects specified in the letter of the Trustees."

1 Proceedings, II. 600.

Notice is to be inserted in each volume that is published at the charge of this fund. 1 Proceedings, II. 601.

\$12,203, principal, realized from sale of stocks, March, 1863.

Accumulated income, \$6,236.29

PUBLICATIONS: 4 Collections,<sup>1</sup> III-X; 5 Collections, I-IV<sup>2</sup>; 6 Collections,<sup>3</sup> III, V, VIII; 7 Collections, I, IV-VI; 1 Proceedings, III-VIII, in part.<sup>4</sup>

## ERASTUS B. BIGELOW FUND.

\$1,000, gift of Mrs. Helen Bigelow Merriman, January 31, 1881, "in grateful remembrance of his [her father Erastus B. Bigelow] pleasant connection with the Historical Society": received February 10, 1881. 1 Proceedings, XVIII. 323.

The Treasurer, in his report of April, 1893, says, "it is not proposed to add the income to the principal after the amount reaches the sum of \$2,000." This amount was reached in that year. 2 Proceedings, VIII. 187.

\$2,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$552.36

## ROBERT CHARLES BILLINGS FUND.

\$10,000, gift of the surviving executors, Thomas Minns and Joseph S. Kendall, of the will of Robert Charles Billings; received April 16, 1903. 2 Proceedings, XVII. 235; XVIII. 276.

*Voted*, That "the income only to be used for publications."

2 Proceedings, XVII. 235.

\$10,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$2,428.09

PUBLICATION: 2 Proceedings, XIX.

<sup>1</sup> I to 4 Collections, II., cost paid out of General Account; <sup>2</sup> V.-VII.; <sup>3</sup> I, II.; and <sup>4</sup> the other part from the same source.



## BRATTLE STREET CHURCH MODEL FUND.

\$100, deposit book in the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank; received, April, 1887, with the Model for its "care and preservation."

1 Proceedings, xv. 264; 3 Proceedings, i. 13, 417.

\$100, principal.

Accumulated income, \$117.11

## BUILDING ACCOUNT.

\$72,990.32, value of the Society's real estate as it stands on the Treasurer's books. 2 Proceedings, xx. 225.

## CHAMBERLAIN FUND.

\$10,062.01, bequest of Mellen Chamberlain; received, \$5,520 on December 16, 1903, \$4,442.53 in May, 1906, and \$99.48 in June: to defray the cost of publishing his "History of Chelsea."

\$971.25, balance after publication.

261.08, sales.

\$1,232.33, amount to be funded "as a perpetual memorial of the interest which our honored associate took in the work of the Society." 3 Proceedings, i. 13.

*Voted*, June 11, 1908: "that the annual interest upon the deposit be permitted to accumulate and compound until such time as it shall be reasonably certain that substantially the entire amount which is likely to be received from the sale of the History has been already paid into the Treasury, and that then the sum with its interest accumulations be invested as a part of the General Fund of the Society, or applied to such other purposes as the Society or its Council may direct." 3 Proceedings, i. 509.

Accumulated income, \$58.67

## DOWSE FUND.

\$10,000, gift, April 9, 1857, by George Livermore and Eben. Dale, executors of the will of Thomas Dowse, who say in their letter of that date "That the Library which is now transferred to the Historical Society may be forever preserved and used in accordance with the views of the donor, and the votes of the Society at the time the gift was accepted, the executors, in accordance with

the trust imposed upon them by the will of Mr. Dowse, have decided to appropriate the sum of ten thousand dollars, as 'the Dowse Fund of the Massachusetts Historical Society': the principal to be forever intact, and the income to be used for the purposes above named."

1 Proceedings, III. 172.

*Voted*, August 5, 1856, "that the said donation [of books] is gratefully accepted by the Society upon the terms prescribed by the liberal and enlightened donor," upon the single condition that they shall "be preserved forever in a room by themselves, only to be used in said room."

1 Proceedings, III. 108; 2 Proceedings, VIII. 334.

Income each year placed to the credit of the General Account in accordance with what was understood to be the wish of the executors.

---

\$10,000, principal. Balance of income to General Account, \$594.60

#### ELLIS FUND.

\$30,000.00, bequest of Dr. George E. Ellis, received December 20, 1895: "My wish and expectation are that the bequest in money will yield sufficient annual income to insure, maintain, and repair the property."

2 Proceedings, x. 1, 149, 404.

1,663.66, added from sale of personal property.

2 Proceedings, xvii. 219.

---

\$31,663.66, principal. Balance of income to General Account,  
\$1,894.58

#### ELLIS HOUSE.

\$25,000, from sale of the home property, is invested in the Society's real estate.

#### RICHARD FROTHINGHAM FUND.

\$3,000, gift by Vrylena, widow of Richard Frothingham, March 23, 1883.

1 Proceedings, xx. 174.

*Voted*: "so to employ the interest of said fund, by accumulation for a time or otherwise, under the direction and discretion of the Council as to them shall seem best for the welfare of the Society."

1 Proceedings, xx. 175.

---

\$3,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$2,676.06

PUBLICATIONS: 6 Collections, VI, VII; Catalogue of the Cabinet (1885).

## GENERAL FUND.

1. \$2,000.00, gift of William Minot, and William Minot, Jr., ex-  
ecutors of the Will of Miss Mary Prince Townsend  
from her residuary estate given to them in trust,  
June 13, 1861. 1 Proceedings, v. 203.
2. \$2,000.00, bequest of Henry Harris, received July, 1867.  
1 Proceedings, x. 39.
3. \$1,000.00, legacy of George Bemis, received March, 1879.  
1 Proceedings, xvii. 69.
4. \$100.00, gift of Ralph Waldo Emerson, received April, 1881.  
1 Proceedings, xix. 292.
5. \$1,000.00, legacy of Williams Latham, received May, 1884.  
2 Proceedings, ii. 74.
6. \$900.00, bequest of George Dexter, received June, 1884.  
337.56, sale of subscription rights.  
\$1,237.56 2 Proceedings, ii. 74 ; xvi. 133.
7. \$1,000.00, legacy of E. R. Hoar, received February, 1895.  
2 Proceedings, x. 129.
8. \$100.00, gift of Horace Davis, received April, 1904.  
2 Proceedings, xviii. 264.
9. \$100.00, gift of Edward D. Harris, received March, 1905.  
2 Proceedings, xix. 208.
10. \$4500.00, thirty commutation fees at \$150 each.  
3 Proceedings, i. 9  
*Voted*, June 13, 1907, that the Treasurer repay "to  
said members from the General Fund a propor-  
tional amount of the sums received from them,  
they being credited with annual interest and being  
debited with the regular annual fee from the date  
when the commutation fees were severally paid."  
3 Proceedings, i. 97.  
Amount repaid by the Treasurer from the income  
\$674.75. 3 Proceedings, i. 422
11. \$29,955.17, withdrawn from sale of the Tremont Street estate.  
2 Proceedings, xv. 33.  
731.70, from Boston Medical Library for party wall.  
\$30,686.87 2 Proceedings, xvi. 133.  
397.00, spent for permanent improvements and credited to  
the Building Account on March 31, 1906.  
3 Proceedings, i. 10.  
\$30,289.87 2 Proceedings, xx. 211.

12. \$100.00, from sale of bond March, 1888.  
2 Proceedings, xx. 212.
13. \$1,000.00, bequest of John Elliot Sanford, received in 1908.  
Proceedings, xlii. 242.
- \$44,427.43, principal.  
Balance of income to General Account, \$2,717.52  
Income had paid for the portrait of George Livermore, painted by Carroll Beckwith, New York, 1904, \$1,538.80.  
2 Proceedings, xix. 83-86, 216, 224.
- PUBLICATION: 2 Proceedings, vii.

## LAWRENCE FUND.

- \$3,000, the bequest of Abbott Lawrence (H. U. 1849), received June 14, 1894.  
The will requires that the income shall be expended in publishing the Collections and Proceedings of the Society.  
2 Proceedings, ix. 96.
- \$3,000, principal. Accumulated income, \$1087.06  
PUBLICATION: 2 Proceedings, xvii.

## LOWELL FUND.

- \$3,000, the bequest of Hon. John Lowell (H. U. 1843), received September 13, 1897. 2 Proceedings, xii. 180.  
*Voted*, That the income thereof "be applied to such purposes as the Council may from time to time authorize."  
2 Proceedings, xii. 1.
- \$3,000, principal. Accumulated income, \$365.73  
PUBLICATION: 2 Proceedings, xx.

## MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST FUND.

- \$2,000, gift, October 15, 1855, by David Sears, by deed of trust, accepted by the Society November 8, 1855, "the same, with its accumulations and income, again so invest, and keep invested, to establish and constitute a permanent fund . . . the annual income of said fund to be added to the principal annually, between the months of July and January, to form a new capital of said fund; . . . it being understood, that, in any year before said annual income is so invested, said Historical Society, and its successors may, under a recorded vote, draw forth and receive said past year's income, to be expended in such

objects as to them may seem desirable. . . . further, whenever, in aid of other means, to purchase or provide for desirable objects, appurtenant to the library or halls of the Society; either for embellishments or alterations, or for paintings, including portraits of distinguished citizens and deceased members; or for works of art, &c., — then, and in either of these cases, the said Trustees may, under a recorded vote of authority of the Society, draw out and receive the whole, or any part, of said accumulations of said fund, to be expended by them in either or any of the above-named purposes. Provided always, that in no case whatever shall the original trust-sum be encroached upon or diminished.”

1 Proceedings, III. 45-47.

\$500, gift, December 26, 1866, by Mr. Sears.

\$500, “ “ “ “ by Nathaniel Thayer.

1 Proceedings, x. 10.

*Voted*, June 14, 1877: “to add . . . the annual income thereof until the principal and accumulated interest, together with any gifts or legacies to the Society for that purpose, shall amount to the sum of \$10,000; and that thereafter the Society will annually appropriate the income of said fund in the manner presented in the Declaration of Trust of the late Hon. David Sears, dated, October 15, 1855, and accepted by the Society on November 8, 1855.

1 Proceedings, xv. 305.

\$7,000, accumulated income added October 12, 1882. The amount over this, \$157.87, was appropriated toward the publication of the “Trumbull Papers.”

1 Proceedings, xix. 386.

*Vote* taken annually at the May Meeting to retain the income in the treasury.

\$10,000, principal, by vote.

Accumulated income, \$5,271.57

The Income paid for several marble pedestals for busts, at a cost of \$617.

2 Proceedings, xvii. 224.

PUBLICATIONS: 5 Collections,<sup>1</sup> ix, x; 6 Collections, iv, ix; 7 Collections, ii, iii.

#### M. A. PARKER FUND.

\$1,000, deposit book of Miss Maria Antoinette Parker, February 1, 1821, and gifts by Thomas Minns, \$800, October, 1906, and \$124.29, March 27, 1908.

<sup>1</sup> viii, cost contributed by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr. — 1 Proceedings, xix. 356.

Request of donor that the "interest on this gift is to be used for the purchase of books for the Library."

3 Proceedings, I. 418.

\$1,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$76.29

#### PEABODY FUND.

\$20,000, gift by George Peabody, January 1, 1867, in bonds "which bonds, or their proceeds, shall be held by them as a permanent trust-fund, of which the income shall be appropriated to the publication and illustration of the Proceedings and Memoirs, and to the preservation of their Historical Portraits." 1 Proceedings, IX. 438.

\$22,123, net proceeds of the sale of bonds, February 4, 1874.

1 Proceedings, XIII. 275.

Accumulated income, \$4,318.58

PUBLICATIONS: 1 Proceedings, I, II, IX-XX, and Index;

2 Proceedings, I-VI, VIII,<sup>1</sup> XI-XVI, and Index.

#### SALISBURY FUND.

\$5,000, the bequest of Stephen Salisbury (H. U. 1856), received April 11, 1907. 3 Proceedings, I. 1, 418.

\$5,000, principal. Balance of income to General Account, \$299.17

#### SAVAGE FUND.

\$5,000, the bequest by James Savage received, by vote, June 12, 1873. His will says: "of the income whereof no use shall be made except for the increase of said Society's library, at the discretion of said Society's Standing Committee, who shall annually make report of their doings herein."

1 Proceedings, XIII. 50.

\$1,000, added by change of investment in 1887.

2 Proceedings, III. 285; IV. 111.

\$6,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$527.96

#### CHARLOTTE A. L. SIBLEY FUND.

\$22,509.48, the bequest of Mrs. Sibley, received in two instalments, August 5, 1903, and April 18, 1904. Her will says:

<sup>1</sup> IX, X, cost paid out of General Account.

“Without any restrictions, to be used and appropriated for the purposes of its [the Society’s] incorporation, in such manner as it shall deem expedient.”

2 Proceedings, II. 169; XVI. 22.

\$22,509.48, principal.      Balance of income to General Account,  
\$749.49

#### JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY FUND.

\$161,169.33, the bequest of John Langdon Sibley, received in two instalments, August 5, 1903, and April 18, 1904. His will says: “the income thereof to be applied to the publication of Biographical Sketches of the graduates of Harvard University, written in the same general manner as the sketches already published by me, and in continuance thereof. If any income then remain, the same shall be applied first to the purchase of printed books, pamphlets, or manuscripts, the same being composed by graduates of Harvard University, or relating to such graduates; and next to the general purposes of the Society.”

After setting apart the Sibley Centenary Fund, in accordance with a vote of the Council on December 8, 1909, as given below, the income of the remaining three-fourths will be applied in accordance with the purposes named above.

2 Proceedings, II. 169.

\$121.077.00, principal.

Accumulated income, \$22,707.27

#### JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY CENTENARY FUND.

\$44,921.51, part of Mr. Sibley’s bequest.

Vote of the Council, December 8, 1909, authorized the Treasurer to “set apart” this sum, “one-fourth of the principal of said bequest and one-fourth of the income earned and accumulated in accordance with the terms of Mr. Sibley’s gift . . . and that hereafter the entire income from the Centenary Fund be annually added to the principal until the expiration of the term named in Mr. Sibley’s bequest, namely, January 22, 2002.

\$47,609.30, present amount of the fund.

## EDMUND FARWELL SLAFTER FUND.

\$1,000, legacy of Edmund Farwell Slafter received March 7, 1910.

See *ante*, 520.

His will says: "to form a Library Fund, or to be added to a library fund already existing, the income of which is to be expended for the increase and enrichment of the Library of said Society."

\$1,000, principal.

## WATERSTON FUND (No. 1).

\$5,000, the bequest of Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received April 21, 1900, a compromise, as the result of a legal question, as to the \$10,000 bequest mentioned in Proceedings, 2d series, VIII. 172. His will says: "to accompany the collection of Autograph Letters, Papers and Documents . . . the income thereof to be appropriated to the printing and publishing of a complete catalogue of said Autograph papers, with proper description thereof and the printing in whole or in part of such papers as may be deemed desirable, also to the arrangement for their more convenient use and safe keeping, also for the purchase from time to time of any autograph letters and papers of literary or historical interest or value. These letters and papers to be added to the above named collection, and the whole to be known and named as the Waterston Collection."

2 Proceedings, VIII. 172.

\$5,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$1,200.92

PUBLICATION: Catalogue of the Waterston Library, issued in February, 1906.

## WATERSTON FUND, No. 2.

\$10,000, the bequest of Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received April 21, 1900. His will says: "the income thereof to be used in the printing and publishing of any important or interesting Autograph, original Manuscripts, Letters or Documents which may be in possession of said Society, . . . and the volumes thus printed to be designated in the volume as published by said Fund, and copies of such volumes, as far as considered desirable by the Standing Committee, to be sent to other Historical Societies or Public Libraries."

2 Proceedings, VIII. 172.

\$10,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$4,750.75



## WATERSTON PUBLISHING FUND (No. 3).

\$10,000, the bequest of Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received December, 1894. His will says: "the income thereof to be used as a publishing fund for the publication and distribution in such manner as the Standing Committee shall deem best to Libraries or individuals of such papers and books as are best calculated to disseminate useful, Historical, Biographical or Literary information, and to be of service in any way to society and mankind . . . and the fact that any book is printed by such fund to be stated on the title page or elsewhere in each book."

2 Proceedings, VIII. 172; IX. 241.

\$10,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$3,267.97

PUBLICATIONS: 2 Proceedings, XVIII; 3 Proceedings, I, II.

## WATERSTON LIBRARY FUND.

\$10,000.00, the bequest of Rev. Robert C. Waterston, received April 21, 1900; for a room to contain his Library, bequeathed to the Society. His will says that the fund is to be used "to put such room or portion of said building in order for the commodious and safe-keeping of the books, or if such money is not so needed or is not wholly so used, the remainder shall go to add books to this collection under the direction of the Standing Committee."

2 Proceedings, VIII. 173; XV. 34.

\$3,875.14, amount remaining for this purpose after fitting up the room.

Accumulated income, \$285.32

## ROBERT C. WINTHROP FUND.

\$5,000, the bequest of Robert C. Winthrop, received in December, 1894.

*Voted*, December 13, 1894: that the income "shall be expended for such purposes as the Council may from time to time direct."

2 Proceedings, IX. 241.

5,000, the bequest of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., "to be added to and form part of the fund bequeathed . . . by my Father, and called by his name," received on October 13, 1905.

2 Proceedings, XIX. 304.

\$10,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$5,414.09

## THOMAS L. WINTHROP FUND.

\$2,000.00, received from sale, under direction of the Council, of Audubon's "Birds of America," April 9, 1905, given to the Society in the early part of 1837, by Thomas L. Winthrop.

1 Proceedings, II. 77, 80; 2 Proceedings, XIX.  
300; XX. 215.

\$2,364.66, principal.

Accumulated income, \$281.51

## WILLIAM WINTHROP FUND.

\$3,000, bequest of William Winthrop, received on October 13, 1882; fund formed, November 9, 1882; Society "shall apply and devote the whole of the accruing annual interest and profits to the binding, for better preservation, of valuable manuscripts and books appertaining to the Society."

1 Proceedings, XX. 17.

2,000, the bequest of Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., received October 12, 1905. His will says: "I invite attention of said Society to the fact that the income of said fund was directed to be applied to the binding of 'valuable manuscripts and books,' and that it has been a perversion of the intentions of the donor to use it, or any part of it for binding miscellaneous printed matter of little value."

2 Proceedings, XIX. 306.

\$5,000, principal.

Accumulated income, \$1,324.74

## SUMMARY OF PURPOSES.

*Unrestricted Funds.*

FUNDS	PRINCIPAL	ACCUMULATED INCOME
AMORY, page 529.	\$3,000.00	\$1,735.23
Income also for "such specified objects as may be directed."		
BIGELOW, page 530.	2,000.00	552.36
CHAMBERLAIN, page 531.	1,232.33	58.67
Principal may be used.		
FROTHINGHAM, page 532.	3,000.00	2,676.06
Income subject to vote of the Council.		
GENERAL, page 533.	44,427.43	
LOWELL, page 534.	3,000.00	365.73

FUNDS	PRINCIPAL	ACCUMULATED INCOME
Brought up	\$56,659.76	\$5,388.05
Income subject to vote of the Council.		
MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL TRUST, page 534.	10,000.00	5,271.57
Income available if there is a "recorded vote" to reserve it in the Treasury.		
Whole or any part of the accumulations may be used under a "recorded vote" for "desirable objects," "embellishments or alterations, or for paintings, including portraits of distinguished persons and deceased members; or for works of art, &c."		
SALISBURY, page 536.	5,000.00	
SIBLEY, C. A. L., page 536.	22,509.48	
WINTHROP, R. C., page 539.	10,000.00	5,414.09
Income subject to vote of the Council.		
WINTHROP, T. L., page 540.	2,364.66	281.51
	<u>\$106,533.90</u>	<u>\$16,355.22</u>
<i>Restricted Funds.</i>		
APPLETON, page 530.	\$12,203.00	\$6,236.29
Income for "the procuring presentation, preparation, and publication of historical papers."		
BILLINGS, page 530.	10,000.00	2,428.09
Income for publications.		
BRATTLE STREET CHURCH MODEL, page 531.	100.00	117.11
Income for "care and preservation" of the Model.		
DOWSE, page 531.	10,000.00	
Income credited to the General Account.		
ELLIS, page 532.	31,663.66	
Income credited to the General Account.		
LAWRENCE, page 534.	3,000.00	1,087.06
Income for publication of Collections and Proceedings.		
PARKER, page 535.	1,000.00	76.29
Income for "purchase of books."		
PEABODY, page 536.	22,123.00	4,318.58
Income for publication of Proceedings, and preservation of portraits.		
SAVAGE, page 536.	6,000.00	527.96
Income "for the increase of said Society's Library."		

FUNDS	PRINCIPAL	ACCUMULATED INCOME
Brought up	\$96,089.66	\$14,791.38
SIBLEY, J. L., page 537.	121,077.00	22,707.27
Income for Sketches of Harvard graduates, then for books, pamphlets, and manuscripts by Harvard Graduates, or relating to them, and then to other purposes.		
SLAFTER, page 538.	1,000.00	
WATERSTON (1), page 538.	5,000.00	1,200.92
Income for printing a Catalogue of the Waterston Collection, for printing manuscripts in the Collection, for arrangement of the manuscripts "for their more convenient use and safe keeping," also for the purchase of autograph letters and papers to be added to the Collection.		
WATERSTON, No. 2, page 538.	10,000.00	4,750.75
Income for publishing manuscripts in the possession of the Society.		
WATERSTON PUBLISHING, page 539.	10,000.00	3,267.97
WATERSTON LIBRARY, page 539.		
Fund to fit up the Waterston room, the remainder "to add books to this collection." Entire fund may be spent.	3,875.14	285.32
WINTHROP, W., page 540.	5,000.00	1,324.74
Income for binding "valuable manuscripts and books."	\$252,041.80	\$48,328.35

*Centenary Funds.*

ANONYMOUS, page 529.		
Income to be added until the "Annual Meeting in 1991."	\$4,118.53	
J. L. SIBLEY, page 537.	47,609.30	
Income to be added until January 22, 2002.		
Grand Totals, all Funds	\$410,303.53	\$64,683.57

*Real Estate.*

ELLIS HOUSE, page 532.	\$25,000.00
BUILDING ACCOUNT, page 531.	72,990.32

*List by purposes of the restricted Funds.*

PURPOSES	FUNDS
Binding, "preservation . . . of historical papers." of "valuable manuscripts and books."	APPLETON. W. WINTHROP.
Books, purchase of.	PARKER, AND SAVAGE.
purchase of, for increase of Library.	SLAFTER.
purchase of, for the Waterston Collection.	WATERSTON LIBRARY.
purchase of "books, pamphlets and manuscripts by Harvard Graduates, or relating to" them.	J. L. SIBLEY.
Building, "to insure, maintain and repair the property." care and preservation of the Dowse Library.	ELLIS. DOWSE.
for "commodious and safe keeping" of the Water- ston Collection.	WATERSTON LIBRARY.
for "embellishments or alterations."	MASS. HIST TRUST.
Cabinet, "for paintings, including portraits of distin- guished persons and deceased members; or for works of art, &c."	MASS. HIST. TRUST.
for preservation of the portraits.	PEABODY.
Council, Funds subject to vote of: Amory (for special purposes), Frothingham, Lowell, Savage, Wa- terston Library, and R. C. Winthrop.	
Harvard University, for publication of Biographical Sketches of graduates, and for the purchase of printed books, pamphlets, or manuscripts by graduates, or relating to them.	J. L. SIBLEY.
Manuscripts, for "the procuring, preservation, prepa- ration, . . . of historical papers."	APPLETON.
for the purchase of autograph papers to be added to the Waterston Collection.	WATERSTON (1).
Manuscripts, for the purchase of manuscripts by Harvard graduates, or relating to them.	J. L. SIBLEY.
Manuscripts and books, "for the increase" of the Library.	SAVAGE.
and books, by Harvard graduates, or relating to them.	J. L. SIBLEY.
Publications,	BILLINGS.
Collections and Proceedings,	LAWRENCE.
" " "	WATERSTON PUB.
of proceedings, memoirs and illustrations.	PEABODY.
of manuscripts in the Waterston Collection.	WATERSTON (1).
" " in possession of the Society.	WATERSTON, No. 2.
of historical papers.	APPLETON.
of Sketches of Harvard Graduates	J. L. SIBLEY.